

JPRS 81756

13 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2689



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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13 September 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS STUDIED

Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 21-22

[Text]

Although the developing countries account for less than one fifth of the world's commercial energy demand -- used mostly for transport and industrial purposes -- they have been hardest hit by the energy crisis of the early 1970's.

The oil price increases in 1973-74 crumbled the economies of some otherwise improving economies in developing countries.

And it was no surprise that 11 African countries on May 31 converged at Kwacha International Conference Centre in Blantyre to discuss ways of harnessing power from their abundant rivers.

Sponsored by the Canadian Government through its International Development Agency (CIDA), the seminar covered a wide ranging area of hydro-electric power systems and pursued a delicate programme of training aimed at revitalising their respective power systems.

The rivers of Africa -- most of them with hydro-power potentiality have been there time immemorial but the countries lack technology.

That was why the Canadian Government offer to sponsor the two-week seminar was greeted with overwhelming enthusiasm so much so that all 11 countries

sent 30 electricians to the Blantyre seminar.

The countries are Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi.

For two weeks these electricians walked from their hotels to the Import and Export Training Centre -- where the seminar moved after the opening ceremony -- to hear from and share knowledge with engineers from Canada.

One of the seminar organisers, Mr. George Scruton, an engineer with Shawinigan Engineering Company, said the highest level of technical capability in power systems was needed in the region.

In this respect the Canadian Government has agreed to sponsor similar seminars every two years, the Canadian High Commissioner to Malawi, Mr. C. D. Forgerty says.

Faced with the current economic trend, not only in this part of Africa but throughout the world due to the rising oil prices and the dwindling prices of export crops and minerals at the international markets, who would not see it fit to generate locally available cheap power?

This has been the central theme behind and throughout the

organisation of the seminar on regional power systems in this region. The countries involved saw no way out but to resort to their rivers to stem their energy costs in the interest of generating self-sustaining and self-sufficient economic development.

The knowledge gained enables these countries to exploit their abundant water power resources for their industries and perhaps help them launch small-scale hydro-projects for the benefit of the rural population.

It is imperative, therefore, for the participating countries to appreciate the assistance given by Canada by implementing and maintaining the knowledge gained at its highest level.

And the promise by the Canadian Government for sponsorship of such seminars gives room for improvement. Not only for the industrial sector but it also gives hope that the majority of the population living in rural areas will use hydro-electricity one day.

The fact that this is at regional level makes it more important. It is evident that regional cooperation in the field of power has been established.

The seminar provided the electricians with enhanced technical know-how on the latest innovations on the installation and maintenance of power systems.

And the trainers from Shawinigan Engineering Company in Montreal, Canada, made sure to deliver the goods.

As it was put by Mr. H. S. Makina, Acting Under Secretary for Power in the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development in Zimbabwe: "In Africa where you are not exposed to advanced technology, a meeting with those from better developed countries helps greatly to put you in proper perspective."

He said all delegates had felt the need to improve their respective power systems. It also encouraged them to share their power resources within the region to strengthen the co-operation that is sought by their countries' leaders.

A development engineer in the Swazi Electricity Board, Mr. T. Dlamini, was quick to note that the seminar had been educative, inspiring and "just the right sort of material for upcoming African engineers in power systems."

Closing the seminar on June 11, a senior official in Malawi's Department of Statutory Bodies said technical cooperation should be intensified among Southern and Eastern African countries to enable maximum usage of the region's natural resources●

ROAD TRANSPORTERS' PROBLEMS Aired AT SEMINAR

Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 8, Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

Lack of uniform prices, limitation of peak business periods and late payment by some governments made transportation business unprofitable for some transporters.

A one-day seminar convened by the Road Transport Operators' Association in Malawi in mid June brought to light all these as problems transporters face in their business.

Two senior officials in the eight-nation Southern African Sub-regional Transit Transport Project being aided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) were the main speakers at the seminar.

Members of the project are Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

To determine whether they were making profit or losses, transporters have to account for fuel, oil, maintainance, operating and maintainance costs, Mr. S. A. Bagha, the project's road transport specialist advised.

Transporters have no uniform charges leading to others bidding low transport charges in order to get more contracts but operating at a loss. Another disadvantage for transporters not having uniform prices is that the

businessmen are not able to bargain with their prospective clients on a stronger position; they are mostly at the disadvantage, the seminar agreed.

Malawi is an agricultural country whose agricultural produce ripens or is harvested in some certain months of the year. These five months therefore constitute the country's busy agricultural season and more business for transporters. And during the other months they are without business - but that is a natural phenomenon that cannot be blamed on anyone.

Transporters doing inter-territorial operations also complained at the seminar that some governments involved in business with them did not make prompt payments, forcing transporters to carry goods to those places but returning unloaded.

On this problem, Mr. A. M. Monyake, Project Manager, said that a suggestion had already been put forward to governments in the sub-region for their central banks to consider creating a one-formula accounts system.

He said the project had a task of eliminating some of these problems that impede the smooth-running of external trade.

When the export component is not functioning properly, the governments suffer economically, he observed.

The UNDP-UNCTAD Transit Transport Project was started in 1980 and has since been involved in investigating transportation in the sub-region and making recommendations to member governments●

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MIGS OFFERED--PRESIDENT Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar has put two Mig-21 fighter aircraft at the disposal of Mozambique and Angola as an expression of solidarity with the struggle in Southern Africa. Mr Ratsiraka announced this decision in Tripoli. He also said that Madagascar would donate 10,000 US dollars to the liberation struggle in the sub-continent. These gifts are not large he said, but they were of great significance to his country, devastated by six successive cyclones which had caused losses to the tune of 253 million US dollars. Mr Ratsiraka also warned that "what is currently happening in Lebanon could be repeated in Southern Africa with the complicity of the international community." [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1841

IMPERIALIST MANEUVERS FOR NAMIBIA SOLUTION CONDEMNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] Despite the optimistic tone in the major Western news media, which are attempting to create an artificial picture of the progress of the current negotiations in New York, the process of achieving independence for Namibia continues to be delayed by a series of maneuvers conducted by imperialist circles, specifically by the United States.

Noteworthy among these maneuvers is the constant pressure from the U.S. administration to have the People's Republic of Angola agree to the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces from its country while the South African troops are being withdrawn from Namibia. This is the already notorious "parallelism," recently promoted by the United States, according to which the two problems, although handled through different channels, should be resolved simultaneously. As is easily seen, this theory is highly devious, since it is aimed solely at maintaining the appearance that no direct connection is being made between the two issues, although in practice the current U.S. administration persists in this intentional confusion of the two. The purpose is obvious: To weaken the People's Republic of Angola and make it vulnerable to South African aggression, if not completely destroy it.

Thus, there is clearly an umbilical connection between the U.S. imperialist maneuvers and the creation, through the powerful propaganda machine in its service, of a false climate of progress in the discussions taking place now in New York. The apparent intent is to make the People's Republic of Angola responsible for a possible impasse in the negotiations by refusing to give in to North American pressure.

As the Angolan and Cuban governments have reiterated countless times, whether the Cuban forces stationed in Angola remain there or withdraw is a bilateral matter between two sovereign states, as stipulated in Article 51 of the UN Charter. Contrary to what is asserted in imperialist circles, it bears no connection whatever with the problem of Namibian independence.

Actually, the Namibian problem is strictly colonial in nature, and the UN resolution which ended the mandate of the Pretoria regime over the territory predates the arrival of the Cuban troops in Angola. Equally, the Namibian people, organized behind SWAPO, began their struggle for liberation before the Cubans' arrival.

It is noted that Angola was obliged to resort to military cooperation with Cuba because of the attack launched on 14 October 1975 against its territory by the South African regular army, together with other foreign troops on orders from the United States. The purpose of this Angolan-Cuban cooperation is to guarantee the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, threatened and attacked by the South African racists, the imperialists and their mercenaries and puppets. The Cuban forces, then, have a purely defensive function.

It is noted in this respect that, as history has unequivocally demonstrated, imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, by its aggressive nature has caused great world conflicts, unlike the states of the socialist community, whose policy of peace and social progress is evident. The proof is there; the recent events in Lebanon demonstrate it. Therefore, to attempt to force a link between the Cuban presence in Angola and the Namibian situation is to confuse an issue of decolonization with a pretended East/West confrontation, which the People's Republic of Angola categorically rejects. In insisting on this path, the present American administration is simply demonstrating that it is irresponsible, insensitive and irrational.

Equally absurd are the statements from Pretoria that it must have guarantees that the Cuban forces will not enter Namibia before it will accept the plan for Namibian independence. According to this monstrous fiction, South Africa is the victim and is not (as is actually the case) solely responsible for the climate of war prevailing in southern Africa. Moreover, how does one explain the South African attacks against Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, where there are no Cuban troops at all?

As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, recently pointed out, it is the People's Republic of Angola which needs guarantees that South Africa will cease its savage attacks against Angolan territory before it can proceed with the withdrawal of the Cuban detachment. It is noted that the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban forces was initiated in 1976 and in 1979, but was delayed because of the persistent South African attacks. At this moment the Pretoria army occupies a vast portion of Angolan territory and is even preparing, as has already been accused, to launch a major invasion of Angola. The recent bombardment of Cahama is the first actual sign of this criminal intent.

Therefore, the principle of withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola is not at issue, because, as stated in the Angola-Cuban declaration of 4 February 1982, the withdrawal will come about by sovereign decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, once any and all possibility of aggression or armed attack has ended. According to the same declaration, the Cuban Government will unhesitatingly accept that decision. However, Angola

will not yield to current U.S. pressure to link this withdrawal directly or indirectly to the process of Namibian independence, even if this means paying the price of more attacks and aggression from Pretoria.

The parties currently involved in the negotiations for Namibian independence must have a clear awareness that there can be no prior conditions, because this is the only way to obtain a peaceful solution to the issue. It is urgent, then, to overcome false problems like the Cuban presence in Angola and arrive at constructive agreement on all the pending items so that Namibia may be truly independent, as provided in UN Resolution 435.

In any event, Angola is determined to resist all pressure, and if the attempts to link the Cuban presence in Angola to the Namibian issue persist, it will be obliged to take the matter to the Security Council. Equally, it will not hesitate, of necessary, to invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, asking assistance not only from Cuba but from other allied and friendly countries to defend itself against the South African aggression.

6362

CSO: 4742/364

YOUNG PEOPLE INVITED TO APPLY FOR NEWSPAPER WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "Who Wants To Be a Journalist?"]

[Excerpts] Like all careers throughout the world, journalism is like the two faces of a coin. In other words, each and every day it presents aspects which are both attractive and unattractive but which because of that do not turn the daily practice of journalism into an uninteresting activity.

Under normal conditions, the newspaperman is a part of the country's awareness. He is closest to what happens every day in his own country and abroad.

Consequently, the journalist is the man of whom we expect political and cultural experience in presenting each event in its proper dimension.

Right now, journalists who day after day perform this responsible and difficult job of informing Angolan public opinion are few in number, they are very young, and they also have little experience.

As a matter of fact, the almost absolute majority of Angolan journalists embarked upon this career only after independence without any prior technical and professional training and quite a few times without even having the kind of academic and cultural education that is indispensable in an activity entailing tremendous political responsibility.

Still, the various Angolan media are daily doing their difficult job, overcoming personal difficulties with every possible devotion, acquiring greater experience through daily work and personal study. But we continue to be few in number. Very few, as a matter of fact.

Generally speaking, it is true that there are many applicants for a career in journalism. But most of them are eliminated during the initial selective tests; although these exams are not excessively strict, they nevertheless cannot enable us to make sure that each new applicant comes to us with a minimum of acceptable academic, cultural, and political requirements. This is what has been happening. But there are many young people in Angola who do not have a specific career and who certainly meet the minimum requirements for becoming reasonably good journalists. This is where we have to get down to work. But where are they. Why do they not come forward? Is this due only because in general, competence and capacity go hand in hand with modesty, timidity, and sobriety?

O JORNAL DE ANGOLA will shortly start a new training course of journalists in an effort to increase the number of our currently limited editorial staff. We need new people, capable and interested when it comes successfully to carry out our new initiative which can become a career opportunity for some young Angolans who see in journalism a possibility for a politically and socially attractive career. We are thus now waiting for the candidates. We are going to make one more attempt. In the final analysis, journalism can be an interesting, rewarding, and prestigious occupation.

5058

CSO: 4742/363

ALLEGED U.S. MOTIVATION FOR CUBAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL DEMAND

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 12

[Article by Henrique Matos: "New Road to Independence"]

[Excerpts] At the end of the first part of the negotiations on Namibian independence, held in New York between representatives of SWAPO, the Front Line countries, Nigeria and the Contact Group, it still remains to arrive at the method of electing the Constituent Assembly.

Meanwhile, it can be said that the Namibian problem are beginning to take a new direction because, in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Contact Group confirmed 1983 as the year of independence for Namibian territory. It is also known that all the parties accepted a series of principles regarding a constituent assembly and a constitution for Namibia.

It is known that a South African delegation will participate in the second part of the negotiations this week. Incidentally, the Pretoria racists should have taken this position before now. In their capacity as the "colonial power" that illegally occupies Namibian territory, they had an obligation to sit down at the table to discuss the matter with SWAPO, and not delegate everything to their friends in the West.

As if the delaying tactics were not enough, they imposed a prior condition for the urgent resolution of the Namibian problem: withdrawal of Cuban troops from the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. It would not be going too far to point out that this is gross interference in the internal affairs of a member state of the OAU, the nonaligned nations and the United Nations. Thus it was that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, speaking over Radio France International on its program "Third World Press Club," declared that it is "intolerable that a foreign country should name withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for the solution to the Namibian problem." He added, or rather, explained, that "those troops are there (in Angola) because of the systematic attacks by South Africa."

The view of the French Government reflects a clear understanding of the situation in southern Africa. If the North Americans thought the same way, Namibia would have been independent long ago.

The North Americans are well aware that as long as the South African racists threaten Angola, the Cuban troops will remain there. This is why they are making every attempt to convince some of their allies that "the only obstacle" to the solution of the Namibian problem is the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Why does the Reagan administration demand the withdrawal of Cuban troops at a time when the Pretoria army is temporarily occupying a 50,000-kilometer strip in the south of Cunene Province, which has been going on now for 11 months?

One does not have to be a military expert to answer the question. Washington would like to see a hole in the defense sector, a psychological weakening of the FAPLA (Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola), to enable the Pretoria troops to advance and subsequently invade all Angolan territory. There is no doubt of this.

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CSO: 4742/360

ANGOLA

USE OF LATEST FASHIONS BY LUANDA WOMEN RAPPED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Commentary by Joao Serra]

[Excerpts] The cool season may have many drawbacks, but despite the cold and the sunless days, there is always the noticeable advantage of the sophisticated dress, the latest European winter fashion, the rags that raise the body temperature to an incredible furnace at 20 and some degrees Celsius.

Luanda, a city made cosmopolitan (I am not talking about politics; this is just an ordinary social chronicle) by the arrival of cooperants from very distant, strange and often sophisticated parts, is a fashion-conscious city.

Here, in the end, we copy a little of everything that is popular in the European capitals, except we are one or two seasons behind, obviously. And I think this is good, because beauty is meant to be seen.

Fashions come and are inexorably buried under more recent novelties, with an ease that sometimes astonishes us. The only style that, for reasons unknown, struck roots and became a decisive and definitive part of the local costume was unquestionably "blue jeans," to the point that they have even entered the written language in the original form, and today I take the unusual step of bracketing the word in a pair of unnecessary quotation marks only as a way of giving it emphasis. The "chupas" [plastic sandals] have gone out of style.

The fashion has changed, partly because in the cold season (unfortunately coming to an end) it is inadvisable to walk around with one's feet exposed in these unprotective, fragile and brightly-colored slippers.

Moreover, they have become commonplace. Everyone wears them.

Every woman, I should say, because women are generally much more stubborn in matters of fashion.

The cool season, with its dark days and a wind that sometimes cuts through the body like a knife, warrants warmer wear. Hence the vogue now is the Italian-style high boot; although it was introduced late in this season, it will certainly be the big thing a year from now--in the next cool season, obviously.

Some cooperants no longer make a fuss over a pair of chupas that can be acquired inexpensively even in their own diplomatic shops.

Chupas will drop in price, and just as well, because they were costing 5,000 kwanzas in the "fast" markets. Now no one wants them.

The Italian boots are made of leather.

They are more expensive.

They are more difficult to pack in a suitcase.

They are more Italian.

Respectable housewives, the virginal young girls of Luanda, the anti-prostitution intellectuals and the faint-hearted can now wear chupas if they wish. Unfortunately they have gone out of fashion, but now there is no danger of being misunderstood.

Now the rage is Italian boots.

Proper for the cool season.

They are a little more expensive, obviously, because plastic is still a cheaper material.

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CSOL 4742/364

ANGOLA

CUBAN VOLUNTARY LABOR EXTOLLED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Pedro Rodrigues Gutierrez, of the Verde Olivo Internationalist Mission, to JORNAL DE ANGOLA]

[Text] Last Sunday passers-by were astonished to see dozens of Angolans and Cubans sweeping Che Guevara and Assalto a Moncada streets.

Their surprise would have been greater if they had known that among those performing this voluntary labor were diplomats, highly trained professionals and workers from a wide variety of offices.

From the beginning, these activities have caused astonishment in the streets; however, the People's Republic of Angola is already familiar with this way of providing sure support to society, voluntarily, and at the same time contributing to the political and ideological training of the citizens.

At least, surprise was evident in the faces of those who watched the work, although this was not its purpose. Actually, we are on the eve of the 29th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, the action which initiated the struggle for final liberation of the Cuban people, and the purpose was to celebrate this event in a useful way.

The Cubans are accustomed to periodic voluntary labor, which produces objective results in production and services. The Cubans did not create the idea, however. It was an initiative of the Soviet workers in the First Great Revolution, and it spread among the peoples in revolution, until it became a method of training the New Man.

Internationalist Ernesto Che Guevara introduced and encouraged voluntary labor in Cuba. Hence this occasion, to say the least, is laden with emotion.

The homage is multifold, At the same time it is contributing to one of the goals which the Angolans have undertaken and are achieving: to make free Luanda an ever more beautiful city, the invincible capital of the People's Republic of Angola.

6362

CSO: 4742/360

VERTIGINOUS DROP IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Launda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Benguela--This year Benguela Province should produce a ludicrous 60 tons of raw tobacco, equivalent to 27 percent of the production figure for 1972--a record year for Angola--when the country produced 641 tons.

The low production rate has affected the local tobacco industry. In order to stay in operation, the SITAL plant, with an installed capacity to handle 857 tons per year, has imported tobacco from Brazil, the FRG, Zimbabwe and Austria. After national independence, the best crop was in 1978/1979, with 68 tons, 822 kilograms.

Tobacco farming in the province--at least to supply the industry--is practiced only at the Camuvi Agricultural Complex, whereas irrigated tobacco was formerly grown in Chongoroi and Tchitembo and Kushi regions, excellent tobacco-growing areas, producing quality on a par with the Zimbabwean tobacco.

Instalconsult, an Italian firm contracted to study, design and execute the projects for the Camuvi complex, drafted a plan of action calling for technical assistance, stronger technical cadres and, particularly, inclusion of the tobacco processing plant (FETA), under the management of the complex.

This link would provide a production incentive, since in this way the manufacturers would receive the tobacco already processed, which would bring more return on the investment in production.

With implementation of the projects in sight and the resulting alleviation of the problems it is experiencing, the Camuvi Complex will expand its tobacco production to 1,000 hectares, which will enable it to provide a regular supply of tobacco throughout the year to the SITAL cigarette factory.

6362

CSO: 4742/360

BATTERY SHORTAGE CRITICIZED, IMPORTS ADVOCATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra]

[Excerpts] A shortage of batteries on the market is creating enormous problems for the people who habitually need this product, principally in large rural areas where the radio is often the only communication link with the rest of the country.

But, as is obvious, the battery has other equally important uses which make it an article essential to modern living.

Flashlights operate with batteries.

Certain home appliances, likewise.

A number of children's toys, also.

Finally, there are storage batteries which are used for an infinite number of motorized contrivances, and their importance increases in direct proportion to the limitations of electric energy which, unfortunately, is still insufficient to satisfy a large part of the Angolan territory.

This means that batteries should not be in short supply on the local market, regardless of the reasons for that situation.

If it is not possible to produce batteries manufactured in Angola in sufficient quantity to satisfy our minimum domestic needs, they will have to be obtained through some other means, even if we have to resort to imports; this may really be the last resort, but we should not fail to consider it at a time when millions of Angolans throughout the country need batteries to listen to the radio and for other purposes.

The enormous shortage of batteries on the local market leads us to believe that the national production of this article is incapable of satisfying our domestic needs. However, the method of distribution should probably be revised to benefit more consumers and, in addition, avoid speculative deals which are now becoming commonplace with this product.

As a matter of fact, the problem of shortage of batteries in Angola is old.

And, in truth, popular support for the essential and important tasks of national reconstruction through speeches by leaders, reports, articles and other programing regularly disseminated over the radio will not reach the great masses of the interior if, as is habitual, we continue not to have batteries.

Some must resolve this problem.

Lastly, batteries are not a luxury item like many others which, despite being unnecessary, are regularly imported.

8568

CSO: 4742/362

POOR PROSPECTS FOR 1982 COFFEE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE AGGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Articly by Anacleto Pereira]

[Text] In 1981 Angola produced 23,977 tons of coffee for the commercial market, we learned from Caetano Joao, vice minister of agriculture for coffee.

Of this total, 13,393 tons came from the state sector, 109 tons from the cooperative sector, 568 tons from the private sector and 341 tons from individual peasants. Some 2,375 tons were sold on the rural market.

Although it is not yet possible to calculate the production for this year, since the harvest began only recently, it would be deluding ourselves to say it will reach the planned goal of 35,000 tons--25,000 from the state sector and 5,000 from the cooperative sector.

From all indications, to insure a reasonable production rate, the state enterprises will have to be utilized to capacity, which necessarily means guaranteeing food supplies to workers in the sector. Food supplies and better working conditions are basic issues in insuring increased production. The workers of the 30 companies in Uige, Bengo, Kuanza-Norte and Kuanza-Sul provinces are currently faced with severe food shortages.

\$20 Million for Food

In this regard, the vice minister for coffee reported that a program has already been approved, drafted in conjunction with the FAO, which guarantees a food supply in the coming years to the peasants working with four or five essential products. This food aid program will cost \$20 million.

The recovery of other coffee growing areas and improvement in the quality of coffee produced will also lead to better production rates, quantitatively and qualitatively.

At this time, about 210,000 hectares have already been recovered, and the entire area should be producing by 1985.

To improve the quality, and since coffee is a crop that demands specific techniques, there are three experimental stations (Uige, Gabela and Ganda) for "robust" and "arabica" types. The work of renovating and replanting has been primitive, however.

To fill the gap, various enterprises have been encouraged to cultivate nurseries. At the same time, there has been a pruning and weeding project to recover coffee areas that have been left abandoned to date.

Improved Management Methods

Another aspect that should be reviewed to improve the present production rates is improvement in the management of existing coffee enterprises.

The coffee sector is one of the few that do not benefit from foreign cooperation. Production is handled entirely by Angolans, although in the near future it is planned to request foreign bids, particularly in the accounting sector, to improve the management of the firms.

After petroleum, coffee is still second on the list of Angolan export products. Various contingencies have appeared, however, such as shipment of the product to the ports of destination.

Remain in the OIC

Currently, 70 percent of Angola's coffee production is exported to member nations of the OIC (International Coffee Organization), of which our country is a member. Our coffee is also sold to countries who express an interest in purchasing it, even though they are not in the OIC, although it is expected that this practice will be abolished.

Although there have been certain news reports to the contrary, Angola's continued membership in the OIC is not threatened. According to Caetano Joao, at the last OIC meeting held in London, Angola requested that its quota (5 percent of total world production) be maintained, which was approved.

6362

CSO: 4742/364

POOR RESULTS EXPECTED FROM UIGE COFFEE HARVEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Uige, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Coffee Augusto Caetano Joao, who paid a 4-day working visit to Uige last Saturday, observed that the 1982 coffee harvest is developing "in a rather unsatisfactory manner."

During a closed-door meeting with management personnel at the Dangel plantation (formerly Pumba Sayi), in the presence of the assistant provincial commissioner of Uige, the minister was briefed on the state of abandonment prevailing at many coffee plantations which today are being turned into hunting preserves.

The volume of coffee harvested until 30 June--the date of the decisive phase in the harvest of this product--as well as future estimated volumes, were not disclosed. However, it was concluded that the failure in the coffee harvest can be blamed on deficient food supplies and the constant delay in the payment of wages to the workers. In addition, there is a shortage of transportation equipment.

Concerning the connections between the territorial enterprises and the Reorganization Commission of ENCAFE [National Coffee Company], the meeting spelled out the relationships involved here and the levels of methodological dependence as well as the type of control to be exercised over them.

In his remarks on this occasion, the provincial commissioner of Uige did not conceal his concern over the problems that were outlined and that range from "the harvest as such to the slow shipment" of coffee as well as the dilapidated condition of certain plantations.

He also devoted attention to the insufficient supply of daily necessities for the workers; he stressed the need for the Reorganization Commission of ENCAFE urgently to resolve this situation. He also urged the workers to improve their morale and their professional conscience so as to be able to carry out the plan for this year's harvest.

The Dange I coffee enterprise includes ten units which require about 10,000 workers for their operation. Right now, there are only 720 persons working at this enterprise which covers an area of 10,000 hectares with an estimated output of 350 tons of coffee beans (for each harvest).

During the meeting held with 28 representatives of the provincial coffee plantations, especially Northern Kwanza, Southern Kwanza, and Uige, it was decided to suspend the activities of ENCAFE concerning that enterprise which, as of 31 July, will be managed by the Reorganization Commission that was established with a view to working out operating procedures and injecting greater dynamism into this sector.

5058

CSO: 4742/363

BRIEFS

GDR SPECIALISTS IN PROVINCIAL SEMINAR--Mocamedes--The First Seminar for Advanced Training, of the party's Central Committee Department of State and Judicial Organs, is entering its final phase of proceedings today in this city. The seminar has been conducted since Thursday by Casimiro Franco, second secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola. It is noted that the seminar is attended by delegations from some provinces of the country, namely, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango, Huila and Mocamedes, and that specialists from the Socialist Unity Party of the GDR are also participants, as are representatives and directors of various ministries installed in the province. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul p 3] 6362

UNTA CONGRESS POSTPONED--The First Congress of the Labor Movement in Angola, initially scheduled for 1983, will take place in 1984, because a correct program of union work must be developed before this important event. The decision was made during the proceedings of the 10th regular session of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], held in Malanje under the leadership of Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary general of the Angola labor federation. The Central Council of the UNTA, which adopted as a line of action for the second half of this year the address to the opening session by Pascoal Luvualu, acknowledged that there is insufficient control of union dues payments, and recommended a strengthening of the organizational machinery at all levels in cooperation with the National Bank of Angola. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 1] 6362

PAPER SHORTAGE--Once again we have been betrayed by problems with the importation of paper, and hence we must reduce the number of pages in our already shrunken morning edition, as well as our circulation, from now on. For this we apologize to our esteemed readers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

LUANDA FAIR REOPENING PLANS--FILDA (Luanda International Fair) will reopen its doors in 1983 under the name of the Luanda Trade Fair (FICOM), after an 8-year suspension, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned yesterday from General Director Tiago Gomes. Regarding the plans for reopening the exposition, Gomes said contacts had already been made with the UFI (Union of International Fairs), regarding financial aid and assistance in training

personnel. Similar contacts have been made with FACIM (Mozambique International Fair), which has already granted aid to FICOM in the area of personnel training. As to the date of reopening, the official would only say it would be in 1983. He did not specify the month, since the condition of the old FILDA facilities is such that rehabilitation could be a lengthy process. The FICOM general director assured, however, that every effort would be made to rehabilitate the FILDA installations and the Casa Americana as quickly as possible to bring about the fair opening. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

BRAZILIAN PILOT TRAINING--In Porto Alegre, Brazil, 11 new commercial pilots for TAAG (Angolan Airlines) recently completed a 14-month professional training course, taught exclusively by instructors of VARIG (Brazilian Airlines). This is the 25th group to be trained by that airline in accordance with cooperation agreements with other airline companies in the world. The group studied 13 subjects, totaling 720 hours of classes, plus 40 hours of training in the Linck-trainer and 205 hours of flight time in single- and multi-engine planes, with individual instruction in the latter. According to the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, the graduation ceremony was attended by Brig Gen Luis Portilho, of VARIG, TAAG Commander Laime Sampaio and Schittino Pinto, director of operations of the Brazilian airline, among other individuals in the aviation field. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

BENGUELA PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY MEETING--Benguela--The representatives attending the fifth regular session of the Benguela Provincial People's Assembly, which began its work yesterday under the chairmanship of Provincial Commissar Kundy Payama, immediately approved the minutes of the previous session held in April and proceeded to choose new candidates for the organization. In his opening speech, Kundy Payama criticized certain organizations which do not give information on the behavior of some of the members of that high-level government organization and also the failure of some of the elected representatives to give an account of their activities to their electors upon visiting their areas of activity. Kundy Payama, recalling that it is mandatory for the representatives to give an account of their activities to both the state organizations and other work groups, urged the participants to pay special attention to this area, closing following the mechanisms of the stipulated plan so that the question of supply may be resolved. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

CUBAN PLANNING DELEGATION--A delegation from the Cuban Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], headed by the vice chairman of that board, visited our country recently with an Angolan delegation from the Ministry of Planning. The conversations centered principally around bilateral cooperation between the two organizations and ways to strengthen that cooperation in the areas of physical planning and the training of skilled personnel for those sectors. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 1] 8568

CUBAN, BULGARIAN TEACHING ASSISTANCE--Uige--The first course to prepare teachers for teaching at the high-school level, initiated in 1978 at the Uige Normal Teaching Institute, ended recently in this city with 12 graduates. The course included two different stages: The first 2 years were devoted to general and basic education; the second 2 years were devoted to specialized subjects, and the students could choose the joint fields of mathematics and physics, biology and chemistry or psychology and pedagogy. A total of 15 cooperative professors, among whom were 11 Cubans, 3 Bulgarians, 1 Congolese and 4 Angolans, contributed to the success of this first course for preparing high-school level instructors. It is to be noted that one of the recent graduates, Joao Ricardo Joaquim, has already received an appointment as head of Uige's provincial protocol, although it appears incomprehensible that a high-school teacher would be appointed for a responsibility foreign to his professional field. According to ANGOP [Angolan

Press Agency], in conducting this course, a number of difficulties were encountered--namely, a lack of scholastic programs, a shortage of books and teaching materials and a lack of chemicals for laboratory experiments. It should also be pointed out that the students were denied classes in psychology, Portuguese, political science, English and French due to a shortage of teachers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

SWEDISH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA), a delegation from the Organization of Solidarity With the Peoples of Southern Africa, coming from Sweden and headed by Karin Vadfors, has been in our country since yesterday morning. Speaking to the news media at the 4 February International Airport, the head of the Swedish delegation said that the purpose of the delegation's visit to Angola is principally to observe and listen first-hand to accounts of the development of the struggle of the Angolan people, since, in his words, "there is an abundance of distorted information about the People's Republic of Angola." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

PORTUGUESE HOTEL COOPERATION--A seminar on the "Administration of a Business and Quality of Service in a Hotel" was held yesterday at the Cadres Training School, subordinate to the Ministry of Home Trade. The seminar, which is in keeping with the cooperative agreement between Angola and Portugal on the hotel industry, was led by Helder Amaro and Victor Venceslau, professors from the Institute of Hotel Industry, in Portugal, who are giving course in our country in hotel administration, food, beverages and reception. During the seminar, various speakers discussed questions relating to the present state of our hotel industry and ways to resolve some of the problems. The seminar was attended by Adriano Junior, deputy minister of home trade, managers of various hotels and employees associated with this field. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 82 p 2] 8568

SONANGOL PLATFORM INAUGURATED--The ninth platform of Cabinda Gulf, the first one built by SONANGOL-ABGOC Association, was recently inaugurated in Cabinda by Pedro Castro Van Dunem, petroleum minister of the People's Republic of Angola, the Angolan news agency ANGOP has reported. Construction of the platform, which will produce 7,000 barrels of crude oil per day, was begun in 1980 and is part of the second phase of the major Kungulo project. The ANGOP report adds that after work is completed this year on wells 84-22 and 84-24, the inaugurated platform will reach production of 14,000 barrels per day. It is noted that the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Commission], comprising nine countries on the subcontinent, has made the People's Republic of Angola responsible for directing energy projects in the community. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 44] 6362

CSO: 4742/357

BENIN-TOGO BORDER DEMARCATION COMMISSION MEETS

AB280627 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Communique issued in Cotonou following the meeting on 26 and 27 August 1982 of the joint Benin-Togo commission on the demarcation of borders]

[Text] The joint Benin-Togo commission on the demarcation of borders met in Cotonou on 26 and 27 August 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Gado Girigissou, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Republic of Benin and minister of public works, construction and housing.

The Togolese delegation was headed by militant Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the political bureau of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and minister of interior. Militant Moussa Barry Barque, member of the RPT political bureau and minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources, also participated in the deliberations.

After drawing up the plan to carry out the duties assigned to the joint commission since the previous meeting in Lome, which resulted from reconnaissance missions carried out along the borders of the two countries, the two delegations proceeded with a fruitful exchange of ideas and expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of their missions. They also emphasized the need to speed up the work of the joint commission, notably the priority reconstitution of land border lines around the Mono Province in the People's Republic of Benin and in the Lake Prefecture in the Togolese Republic. They also agreed to make good use of the means put at the disposal of the joint commission for the carrying out of their duties.

The two delegations expressed their ultimate desire to immediately start exploiting all possible means to begin defining their maritime border immediately after the first phase of their demarcation exercise of (Hilakordji-Sonvikoyi).

The deliberations were held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere as is usual of meetings of the two states.

After the meeting, militant Kpotivi Tevi Djidjodgbe Macle thanked the Beninese government for the warm, friendly welcome accorded the Togolese delegation [words indistinct] leader of the Benin delegation to transmit to the people of Benin and to the great comrade at arms, Mathieu Kerekou, the president of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Republic of Benin, the president of the republic and the head of state, the fraternal greetings of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the RPT founding chairman and the president of the Togolese Republic.

Cotonou, 27 August 1982.

CSO: 4719/1345

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AFP DISCUSSES SITUATION ON ANNIVERSARY

AB311526 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Bangui, 31 Aug (AFP)--The first anniversary of the military government of General Andre Kolingba, who forced former president David Dacko to resign on 1 September last year, is unlikely to be marked by a return to a multi-party politics, observers here believe.

Gen Kolingba foiled an attempted coup by two ministers last March, arresting members of the main opposition group, the Liberation Movement of the Central African People, who were presumed to be party to the conspiracy.

Observers noted that while most workers have observed a truce on the labor front introduced when Gen Kolingba took power, political parties--which have all been suspended--have not remained inactive, and some of them resumed their activities discreetly several months ago in several parts of the capital.

But they have not escaped the notice of the authorities, which claim to have documented proof on the links of certain political leaders with "foreign circles."

Meetings are held regularly, either at the homes of leaders of political groups or in places which have been selected to avoid detection by the authorities.

But the political groups have been beset by internal problems, and the central African population has become less interested in politics since the failure of democracy in the republic.

The central African population is 80 percent rural, with a high illiteracy rate. While political opposition has grown up in the towns, particularly in the capital, many people have returned to the land since last September and are cultivating crops more enthusiastically than before.

But this trend has not prevented political activities, and Professor Abel Goumba's Labor Party (FPO-PT) has recently circulated several tracts.

Mr. Goumba was arrested earlier this month, soon after another top party official was picked up at the airport for possessing "subversive documents."

The FPO-PT has been divided since Mr Goumba was appointed rector of Bangui University, and some party workers accused him of "collaborating" with the military government and betraying the fundamental principles of the party.

By sending out political tracts, the FPO-PT has taken the risk of breaking the government-imposed truce set up nearly a year ago.

The Movement for Democracy and Independence (MDI) led by Francois Gueret, and the Movement for Social Evolution in Black Africa-Boganda (MESAN-BOG), under Henri Zelou, have taken a more conciliatory line.

Both groups sent an open letter to the central African head of state to sound him out on the reintroduction of multi-party politics.

Henri Maidou, chairman of the Republican Party for Progress (PRP), is more tight-lipped, although party meetings are taking place regularly.

Francois Pehoua, chairman of the Independence Research and Action Group (GIRA), recently appointed director-general of the Central African Banking Union (UBAC), has confided to friends that in future he will be less active in politics.

Even though a number of central Africans admit to being fed up with military rule, many sectors of society recognize the achievements of Gen Kolingba's government.

Since coming to power, Gen Kolingba has set up an economic recovery plan which aims in particular to develop crop-growing, forestry and a phased exploitation of the country's resources, including diamonds and uranium.

After one year of military rule, the economic situation has clearly improved, and the new political stability has had positive effects on fiscal and customs returns. The customs services are presently registering 1,000 million CFA francs per month, compared to 600 million per month previously.

Gen Kolingba plans to doggedly continue the "recovery" by fighting malpractice, corruption, wastage and by encouraging the cotton industry.

Throughout last year, the multi-party system's incapability of dealing with central African realities caused a climate of social and political unrest, preventing any efforts to boost the economy.

But nevertheless there remains a groundswell which could favor the return of a civilian government.

CSO: 4700/1862

ETHIOPIAN LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH EEC OFFICIAL

EA021230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this afternoon held talks with his excellency Mr Edgard Pisani, the EEC commissioner. [title as heard]

In a speech at the comrade chairman's COPWE central committee office, Commissioner Edgard Pisani said that the discussions he and his delegation had had with officials of socialist Ethiopia had been fruitful and had enabled him to have an insight into socialist Ethiopia's development plans and efforts. He added that he was confident this would further strengthen the country's relations with the commission. He went on to say that the EEC has never stopped assisting Ethiopia and confirmed that further aid will be based on the country's needs and efforts.

Mr Pisani said that in line with the commission's food policy, farmers' productivity is considered a decisive factor in alleviating the food problem and commended Ethiopia's efforts in encouraging farmers. He assured Comrade Chairman Mengistu that Europe will give all necessary cooperation to Ethiopia's development plans.

On his part, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that the country's present efforts are geared to satisfying all the basic needs of society and added that the development plans are considered a principal key to achieving this. Thanking the EEC for its assistance Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the assistance will help Ethiopia in becoming independent economically and will also make a major contribution to implementing its long-term economic development plans. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4503/41

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Commenting editorially on the progress attained in the expansion of educational services, the weekly organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, *Serto Ader*, praises the impressive achievements gained in this aspect of revolutionary struggle during the past few years. The paper points out that the brisk educational activities undertaken during the last few weeks alone, which included the nation-wide observances of Education Day, the honouring outstanding teachers at all levels, the holding of both the seminar of heads of educational institutions and the 14th Educational Conference as well as the holding of the seminar on the improvement of child education, offer concrete proof of the heightened momentum being attained in educational development endeavours.

Enumerating some of the quantitative improvements made in this direction, the paper singled out for special mention the increase of elementary and secondary schools from two-thousand before the Revolution to six-thousand at present, the increase during the same period of the number of students from 800-thousand to two-million, and

of the teaching staff from 18-thousand to 44-thousand at present. *Serto Ader* also refers to the dramatic increase in the number of graduates from institutions of higher learning from one-and-a-half thousand in 1972 to four-and-a-half thousand at the end of the last academic year, the expansion of education by radio and the steady progress of the National Literacy Campaign as solid evidences of the marked improvements in the educational development endeavours.

Quantitative expansion

While commending the quantitative expansion of education in a very short span of time, *Serto Ader* also points out some of the major shortcomings that need to be overcome if the educational activities are to be geared to the correct purpose. The inadequacy of the teaching staff, the lack of equipment and teaching aides which chiefly account for our inability to make qualitative improvements, and the increasing number of High School students who are rendered jobless unable to pass their school leaving examinations are giving rise to growing concern, the COPWE CC organ enumerates. Quoting a statement from the

Central Report presented to the fourth Regular Plenum of the Central Committee of COPWE by our revolutionary leader, *Serto Ader* once again recommends the continued establishment of vocational training institutions as well as scientific and technological establishments capable of absorbing the increasing number of the student population aimed at meeting the country's needs for skilled manpower.

On the state of political affairs in Somalia, the weekly Arabic language newspaper, *Al Alem*, editorialises on the negative implications of the continued shipments to the despotic Siad Barre regime on international peace and security and the stability in that part of the world. Headlined, "U.S. military aid to Somalia — no solution to domestic problems", *Al Alem* points out that the continued U.S. arms shipments to Mogadisho which are aimed at saving the ruling clique in Somalia from the wrathful uprising of the broad masses in that country against the regime's handling of state affairs and by no means offer any solutions to the acute economic problems of Somalia.

The Arabic weekly recalled that the recent allegations by the Barre regime that Ethiopia has "invaded" its territory was a treacherous ploy to divert world public opinion from the realities inside Somalia marked by growing unrest of the masses as a result of the grave economic crisis. The paper says the public unrest in Somalia cannot be resolved through the U.S. conspiracy to silence the freedom-seeking people by intimidations and threats. More saddening is the preparedness of certain quarters to try to seek justifications for the empty propaganda advanced by the ruling clique in Mogadisho in

attempts to hoodwink world public opinion against the true state of affairs inside Somalia, *Al Alem* writes. Statements issued from Rabat and Tunis recently in attempts to justify the reactionary cause of the Mogadisho regime by including the problem of Somalia in the agenda of the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference or the Arab Summit offer indications of the unholy alliance which exist between the Barre regime and certain reactionary quarters here and there, the paper affirms.

On the recently concluded three-day seminar on art and literature, the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, attaches great importance to the art development purely as an essential step towards laying the essential premises for cultural development in our country.

Socialist Culture

In the national democratic revolution underway in our country, and in our efforts to establish a new socialist and proletarian culture, the contributions of men of art and literature is indispensable, the paper writes, adding that the holding of the seminar was a timely move designed to create favourable conditions for a speedy realization of revolutionary objectives.

A great deal is expected of the seminar participants by way of charting out appropriate strategy that would encourage experts engaged in various disciplines of art to direct their works at the enhancement of the creative abilities of the working people and their level of all-round consciousness, the paper observes.

In a second page article in *Yemarestu Ethiopia* on the same subject, Wondimu Negash also stresses the importan-

ce of the art development seminar, particularly at this stage of the transition period, as paving the way for the creation of a socialist and proletarian culture. Recalling the tragic state of affairs under the former order when the arts and literature were only designed to advance the cause of the reactionary ruling class, the writer believes the recent seminar is a timely and effective measure that would reverse the ugly legacy of the past.

Both the Amharic weekly, *Yemaretsa Ethiopia* and the Oromigna weekly, *Berrisa*, devoted their editorial comments to the need to strengthen discussion forums as an effective forum for the proper dissemination of the principles of Marxism-Leninism among the working people.

The papers note that the thorough understanding of the theory of scientific socialism is an important prerequisite for laying a durable foundation for our revolutionary struggle, and in that respect the further strengthening of discussion forums is imperative. Both papers call on the working people to exercise sharp vigilance against those in their midst poised to weaken the discussion forums and to be able to defend the righteous cause of these forums.

CONTROL COMMITTEES TO BE SET UP IN 61 ORGANIZATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The working people's control committees entrusted with a decisive role to combat all sorts of corrupt practices are to be established in 61 crucial mass organizations, government agencies and service-rendering institutions from August 27 to September 10, 1982, Comrade Lema Gutema announced yesterday.

Comrade Lema Gutema, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE Representative for Addis Ababa, made the announcement at the auditorium of the Addis Ababa COPWE office while speaking about the establishment of the people's control committees to members of the COPWE executive bodies of the five Katanas (zones), chairmen of election executive committees for the crucial mass organizations, government agencies and service-rendering institutions.

Comrade Lema explained that the number of comrades in organizations' control committees will be determined by the strength of the working population and specific conditions in each organization or institution.

A government office with 20 workers will have three members of a basic control committee, an institution with 51 to 150 workers will have seven, 151 to 300 will have nine and those having more than 300 workers will have 11, Comrade Lema said.

Comrade Lema pointed out that control teams, to serve as part of the basic control committees, would be set up in departments or organizations, depending on the nature of their work and types of activities. He said that the control teams will be accountable to the basic control committees to be set up in the departments or organizations and that their membership number will be based on the working population or workforce in the organizations.

Accordingly, departments and organizations with number of workers of up to 20 will have three-member control teams, those with up to 50 workers, will have control teams comprising five members, those with workers of up to 150, seven members those with workers of up to 300, nine members, and those with over 300 workers will have a number of control teams with nine members in each, Comrade Lema said.

Burning Issue of The Day

Comrade Lemma also explained in members of basic control committees in every department or organization will be democratically elected directly by the general assembly of the employees of the departments or organizations, through the election committees to be set up in every organization and under the guidance of election executive committees to be established at all levels.

Comrade Lemma also explained in detail, the authority of the Working People's Control Committee and outlined the salient and decisive factors included in the criteria for electing competent comrades.

Comrade Lemma called on citizens to nominate workers who have shown active participation in, and have contributed highly to, the revolutionary cause in their respective places of work. These comrades should be disciplined, must be firmly convinced of the supremacy of the working people and must implement the directives of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE without hesitation, as the election of comrades capable of this popular responsibility is decisive, said Comrade Lemma.

The residents of the capital in general should step up effort to safeguard the country's property and wealth from corruption and should also pay the necessary sacrifices for the ideals of socialism, particularly for the establishment of genuine Working People's Control Committee, which is the burning issue of the day, Comrade Lemma pointed out.

In conclusion, Comrade Lemma said that in order to defend the gains of the revolution, to continue marching along the path of victory, to do away with exploitation, corruption and waste, to enable the working masses acquire administrative experiences in the task of maintaining the national wealth, the broad masses should strive to make unstinted participation.

CSO: 4700/1832a

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS IN USSR FORM 28 BASIC ASSOCIATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Twenty-eight basic associations of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union with a total of 2,000 members have been formed in the Soviet Union in accordance with the internal regulation of the Union's 20th Congress.

This was disclosed yesterday by *Serto Ader*, the weekly organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, which interviewed students' association leaders who recently returned to the country.

Comrade Girmachew Makonnen, who returned from the Soviet Union, said that basic students' associations in the Soviet Union are doing their level best to carry out their revolutionary obligations. He noted that attempts were being made to spread the ideology of Marxism-Leninism among Ethiopian students, to hold discussions on various issues and to prepare in a written form the outcome of such discussions.

Comrade Girmachew further revealed that since the Ethiopian students abroad organised themselves under the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), the basic association in the Soviet Union distributes publications and organises films during national and international holidays. The aim, he said, is to popularise

the objectives of the Ethiopian Revolution and to publicise the victories scored through the revolutionary process.

He also noted that the main branch association organises cultural evenings and takes part in the congresses of progressive organisations to exchange experiences.

It was further noted by Comrade Girmachew that 50 members of the branch association had taken part in a construction work in Leningrad in co-operation with members of the Soviet Communist Youth League (Komsomol). He added that preparations are underway at present to deploy a similar work brigade.

Comrade Girmachew further explained the progress scored in the task of gearing studies of students to the needs of Revolutionary Ethiopia. In this connection he noted, the satisfactory results gained by economics students.

Similarly in a statement to *Serto Ader*, on behalf of the association in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Comrade Ali Ahmed said that within the past year, the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Union focused its attention on the future struc-

ture of the Union. He made note of the fact that restructuring of the Union has laid a strong foundation for its future development activities.

Explaining that a commendable effort had been made to familiarize Union members with the objective reality of Revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Ali pointed out that numerous activities have been carried out within one year with the help the Union received from the Revolutionary Government, COPWE and REYA.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Dr. Tarekagn Adiebo from Sweden said that new quarterly magazine entitled "Addis Mieraf" has been issued four times last year reflecting the restructuring and progress of the Union in line with the decisions of the Union's 20th regular meeting.

"Addis Mieraf", Comrade Dr. Tarekagne said, has played a pivotal role abroad in exposing anti-unity and counter-revolutionary elements while at the same time carrying some articles based on facts concerning global issues.

He further noted that "Addis Mieraf" had contributed its level best to strengthen the love students have for their Motherland and that, as a result, the number of students returning to their homeland after completing their studies and that of students going home on vacation has grown by two-fold.

PRC PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING OF GABONESE CADRES

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Obame Emame: "Chinese Participation in Training of Gabon Cadres: Eight Scholarships Per Year"]

[Text] A communique published in our 14 July issue on Chinese scholarships prompted us to interview PRC Ambassador S.E. Liu Yufeng about his country's participation in training Gabonese cadres.

Every year the Chinese provide to the Gabon Republic eight scholarships for study in disciplines such as Chinese medicine, agronomy, civil engineering, and architecture. Candidates who are C, D, and E high school graduates take an examination covering mathematics, chemistry, and physics set by the Chinese Ministry of National Education. Because of the difficulty of the examination, in the past not all the scholarships have been used.

Ambassador Liu Yufeng plans to talk with the Chinese officials about making the conditions more flexible so that a larger number of Gabon graduates will be able to continue their studies in the major Chinese universities and schools.

For the 1982-1983 academic year, 23 candidates have already applied; it remains to be seen how many will be accepted.

These 23 applicants will actually be competing for four openings, since the new procedure established by the Chinese allocates to Omar Bongo University four out of the eight scholarships granted. Also, this year's candidates must choose between the mathematics test and the chemistry test, depending whether they have chosen architecture or medical studies.

About 10 Gabonese have thus far been trained in the PRC without this Chinese assistance in higher education having been formalized in any kind of cultural cooperation agreement. The state visit which President of the Republic El Hadj Omar Bongo was to have made to China in November 1981 would have been an opportunity to negotiate and conclude such an agreement, following the one on economic cooperation signed in 1974.

Liu Yufeng noted that the economic agreement will involve a loan of 50 million yen, of which part is currently being used to construct the Akebe-Belle-Vue health center. A Gabonese architect who trained at Tongji University is helping in the construction.

The duration of the study period depends on the field of study selected by the scholarship student. The first year is spent learning Chinese, in which the courses are taught.

VISIT OF KOMOSOMOL DELEGATION STRENGTHENS TIES WITH JRDA

Conakry HOTOYA in French No 2929, 1-7 Aug 82 p 24

[Article by Fode Kouyate: "Tradition Is Strengthened"]

[Text] A Komsomol delegation arrived in Conakry early in the morning of Tuesday, 27 July, to strengthen the traditional ties with the Youth of the African Democratic Revolution [JRDA]. It was led by Bagarbay Dakhulanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Komsomol, and included Artur Eldzharov and Yuriy Shokov, respectively USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and assistant section chief of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

The Soviet guests were received at Conakry Gbessia airport by a delegation of the JRDA National Committee [CN/JRDA] led by its assistant secretary general, Omar Diarso.

The two delegations then proceeded to the National Committee's headquarters, where they exchanged useful information on their respective activities.

On this occasion, Omar Diarso thanked and congratulated the Soviet delegation on behalf of his committee and the entire JRDA. The credit for the relations of cooperation between the JRDA and the KOMSOMOL goes to our two parties, which created responsible youth, he said. He then reviewed the JRDA's organizational structure; political, economic, and social concerns; as well as the progress achieved by our youth in the fields of art, culture, and sport.

He said that the JRDA-Komsomol cooperation is based on enduring ties and reflects the exceptional degree of friendship between our two countries.

The Komosmol delegation members said they were very pleased with the welcome they had received. At noon on Tuesday they were received by the National Committee of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers [CNTG]. In the afternoon at 1700 hours, they participated in a working meeting organized by the JRDA regional committee of Conakry I that gave both sides the opportunity to exchange ideas on their experience.

As in Conakry I, the Soviet youth delegation also joined in intense activities in a number of other federations of the party-state, specifically in Conakry II, Conakry III, and Fria.

On Thursday 29 July, the two youth organizations prepared a joint communique and signed a draft agreement on cultural, economic, and socio-political matters.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY DPRK AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2928, 25-31 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by R.T. Millimono: "Yields of 7 Tons an Acre"]

[Excerpt] The Korean agro-technical cooperation mission is leaving our country for P'youngyang on conclusion of 2 years of intense research and experimentation on intensive culture of rice and maize in Faranah region.

The Korean specialists, who are masters in the chuche methods of growing and their effectiveness, conducted during their stay genuine scientific work which included 12 kinds of experiments. The approach was to adapt intensive scientific-technical culture to the realities of our country and the biological requirements of the agricultural plants. According to the specialists, these new methods include all the principles which should be applied to achieve an abundant and stable harvest; that is, the appropriate growing method for the soil and season, dense and clump growing methods, scientific maintenance of the land, scientific manuring, and effective water use. These are all prerequisite steps to enable the peasants to grow plants in accordance with their biological nature and scientific-technical factors, and thus to increase production. Also, they guarantee the most effective and efficient use of land, the main resource of agricultural production, of which they maximize the yield.

The Korean specilists explain that in order to produce a high yield on a limited area it is necessary to improve the soil, improve the seed, and perfect growing methods. The chuche theory in this regard calls for maintaining the soil scientifically, fertilizing it, developing good seed through intensified biological research, speeding up plant development, introducing the latest agronomic advances of growing in clump and thereby increasing yield per unit area.

Doubling of Yield

Briefly, the new methods make it possible to surpass the limitations of the land and to steadily increase agricultural production. This is how the Korean specialists were able to produce, during the dry season of the past year, 7.2 tons per hectare of rice and 6.2 tons of maize, compared to 7.3 tons and 6.6 tons respectively during the rainy season; that is, double the current yield.

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CSO: 4719/1257

ODINGA RUMORED TO BE IN UGANDA

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 pp 7-8

[Text]

NOW, just where is Mr. Odinga Odinga? A simple question which, on the face of it, ought to have a simple answer. But that is not so, especially for the press, which seems to be finding it particularly difficult to be sure of Odinga's whereabouts.

The press has had him in Uganda one day, then in both Kenya and Uganda the next day. Odinga himself claims he has been in Kenya all along, hiding somewhere with friends from the probing eyes of the security. Ugandans have denied that Odinga is in Uganda. And somewhere along the line, there is Odinga himself saying that he took time out to emerge from his hiding place long enough to have lunch with the Nyanza PC, Mr. Francis Cherogony at his — Odinga's house — which he said he had abandoned temporarily because of nosy security men. Not so, retorted Cherogony, he had not had lunch with Odinga!

All concerned, including the press, agree on one thing: that Odinga could not be in Kenya and Uganda at the same time. However, no such agreement was visible at the time of going to the press, since the local dailies were still divided two to one on that important question. Both *The Nairobi Times*

and the *Nation* has reported on Wednesday that Odinga had gone to Uganda, apparently fearing arrest following the arrest of his son, Mr. Raila Odinga, the previous week. *The Nairobi Times* said that Odinga had left the country on Thursday, last week, 24 hours after his son was picked up, whilst the *Nation* reported that its correspondents in Kisumu had in vain searched for Odinga both in Kisumu and his home town of Bondo.

But the following day, *The Nairobi Times* carried a report of a statement made to a reporter by Odinga over the telephone from his Kisumu home denying the reports that he had gone to Uganda. He said that he had simply moved out of his home to a neighbour's home in order to lie low on account of what he claimed was police harassment. He said the temporary switch of abode was merely a protest against the police harassment and that he had protested to the authorities, including Cherogony, who had assured him that he would not be harassed by police.

Cherogony, however, has denied that Odinga was being harassed by the police. The Ugandan vice-president and minister, for defence Mr. Paulo Muwanga, when contacted, denied

that Odinga was in Uganda. Similarly, the minister of state in the Ugandan president's office, Dr. Picho Owiny, denied the reports. The *Standard* splashed a similar story, reporting that Odinga was in Kenya, and quoting the former Kenya People's Union leader as saying: "This is my country and I have no plans to go anywhere." Odinga was quoted as saying that he had been "very busy on my two farms"—at Nyamira and Opoda Bar Opuk near Ndori Market in Siaya. He said he had been away for three days visiting his brother's house "for a change".

Uganda's minister for internal affairs, Mr. Luwuliza Kirunda, was also quoted as denying Odinga's presence in Uganda, and as saying that Uganda had enough of its own problems to worry about without being dragged into Kenyan politics. But although *The Nairobi Times* retracted its original story, the *Nation* persisted with the notion that Odinga was in Uganda. This time the paper quoted a "traveler" as having seen Odinga under heavy guard by Ugandan military men in the Entebbe Airport VIP lounge. The paper also carried a denial by Uganda minister for information and broadcasting, Dr. David Anyoti, that Odinga was in Uganda. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

STUDENT LEADERS ARRESTED AFTER COUP ATTEMPT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 pp 14-15

[Text]

THE entire leadership of the Student Organisation of Nairobi University (Sonu) has been placed under arrest in connection with the recent abortive coup attempt. Students have been blamed by President Daniel arap Moi and some cabinet members for taking an active part in the recent coup attempt. One student went so far as to make a statement on the *Voice of Kenya* on the day of the attempted coup hailing the "August 1 revolution"

It has since been learned that the Sonu chairman, Mr. Titus "Tito" Adungosi, addressed an impromptu meeting on the morning of the attempted coup during which he hailed the coup attempt. Adungosi also reportedly criticised the decision to turn Kenya into a one-party state on the statutes. According to sources, Adungosi then rode in the leading Land Rover with Kenya Air Force rebels leading some students into town. Along the way, he reportedly assured the soldiers of the students support and said that jointly, they would help restore Kenya's democracy. According to sources, Adungosi was arrested on Thursday afternoon of last week, and student eye-witnesses say they twice saw him being led into the offices of the special branch.

Earlier, on Wednesday, the Sonu

secretary-general, Mr. Justice Morris Adongo, was picked up outside the Serena bus-stop as he prepared to board a bus to town. Other notable student activists arrested included Mr. Paddy Onyango who, in a speech late last month to a student meeting called to protest the new loan forms publicly saluted *Pambana*, a seditious pamphlet and *The December 12th Movement*, an illegal group. Another student arrested was the self-confessed Marxist, Mr. C.A. Onyango.

The heavy hand of authority was also felt by the teaching side of the academic community. On Friday, police arrested Prof. Joseph Otieno Malo of Nairobi University, who is also an outside consultant to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco). He was arrested at his Unesco office and taken to his Riverside Drive home which was searched by police. Malo was released from custody on Monday. The dean of the faculty of engineering at Nairobi University, Dr. Alfred Otieno Osanya, was picked up on Monday the same day that Malo was released. According to reports, Osanya was arrested at his varsity offices which were thoroughly searched by security officers. His house was also searched. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

MAGAZINE EDITOR'S HOME, OFFICES SEARCHED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] *Editor still on holiday*

THE editor-in-chief of *Viva*, a Nairobi monthly magazine, Mr. Salim Lone, who has been out of the country for about two months, on a long holiday had his home and offices searched by policemen this week who took away some of Lone's papers. The search was not entirely surprising. Lone had many friends in politics some of whom have found themselves on the wrong side of the powers that be. Two of them, the former member of parliament for Kitutu East, Mr. George Anyona, and Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere, the member of parliament for Nakuru North, have now been detained.

When the police visited Lone's *Viva* offices at Union Towers buildings, one of the things that interested them was a press release issued by Wamwere some

months ago but had apparently not been published. It is not clear whether the authorities thought that Lone was giving Wamwere and Anyona a platform to express their views which have been termed radical by some and populist by others.

Lone's wife, Patricia, has reportedly been running *Viva* since the departure of her husband and she has also strictly kept to her counsel over the whole affair. When the police searched their Loresho home they did not take her away. She is an American citizen and told the police so. It is not clear whether Lone will return to the country in the near future or even at all, but until he does so, it may remain a mystery as to why the law and order arm of the government had developed a sudden conspicuous interest in him. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

INDIANS, ASIANS PLANNING TO LEAVE AFTER COUP VIOLENCE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 pp 13-14

[Text]

Women brutally treated

IN the aftermath of the August 1, attempted coup it is not surprising that tales of rape and beatings have emerged. It was also not surprising that the culprits were, in the first instance, the rebels and mobs of people taking advantage of the prevailing state of temporary lawlessness. What was unexpected, however, was the reported involvement of elements of the loyal security forces which have been accused by victims of rape and beatings and other cases of harassment and even theft of private property whilst engaged in house-to-house searches for looted property.

Reports have indicated that dozens of women and girls were raped and brutally treated by both rebels, looters and security personnel. About 30 Asian women were raped during mayhem of August 1 triggering panic amongst the Asian community in Nairobi. As a result, many Asians are now said to be planning to leave Kenya. Two Asian women — a 14-year-old girl and a married Hindu woman — reportedly committed suicide after being raped. But this report was denied by a source in the Hindu Council which for over a fortnight since August 1 has been distributing food rations to Asian and non-Asian families affected by the looting.

Other reports indicated that an Asian father in Pangani was so traumatically affected by the rape of his wife and children that he allegedly shot them, poured paraffin over them and burned their bodies. But official police sources have said that no such reports have been received by them. The police headquarters have told our sister

publication, *The Nairobi Times*, that rape victims should lodge direct complaints with the police for the necessary investigations.

According to sources, four Asian girls were taken from their homes on the day of the attempted coup and raped overnight in the Mathare Valley shanty town. Most Asian rape cases were reported to have occurred in the Pangani and Eastleigh areas. One source has reported that 30 Asian flats in Habib Estate on Racecourse Road, 22 flats in the nearby Khoja Ismailia flats and Asian-owned homes in Mbooni Crescent, Pangani were thoroughly ransacked. According to sources, about 500 Asians have now applied to go to India and Indian nationals working in the country on joint Indo-Kenyan enterprises are in the process of sending back their families to India. Though they have not made as many reports to the press as Asian victims, African women and girls reportedly suffered even more.

In Kangemi, residents complained of similar cases of rape, beatings and thefts. A 15-year old girl from Tanzania was admitted for surgery at the Kenyatta National Hospital after being raped by persons she claimed were General Service Unit. A bottle had been forced into her rectum. ■

CSO: 4700/1835

MAASAI ADAPT TO LIFE AS WATCHMEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Peter Ngunjiri: "Whatever Happened To The Proud Maasai?"]

[Text]

THE days when the Maasai roamed the plains with their cattle challenging any other tribe that dared keep cattle are over.

The tribe prevented European explorers from passing through their territory for a long time. They only negotiated with their neighbours using the spear. The Maasai, a tribe that discussed domestic issues not seated but standing on one leg while leaning on the spear, have now come down to earth.

Today, the Maasai have little room on the plains to roam. And they do not own all the cattle in the world as they once believed. Today, a Maasai homestead owns only the cattle it shuts in the *loma* at night. And the power of his spear is no more. Today, he is fashionable, but still carries a *rungu* as he walks on the streets of Nairobi.

House and property owners in the city are cashing in on the plight of the Maasai, by offering them jobs as night watchmen. And the Maasai are taking the jobs without any reservations.

As a result, there are more Maasai watchmen than house owners in such estates as Umoja and Buru Buru in Eastlands as well as Ngummo and Golf Course near Kenyatta Hospital. The Maasai are quickly moving into the new estates like Golden Gate and Plainview, where the only credentials needed for them to get a job is the *shuka* or blanket that they put on, a *rungu* and *nyora*.

This rush of the Maasai to the city to work as watchmen, has been viewed by many from different angles. There are those who feel that the Maasai are coming to Nairobi to just earn bread while others maintain that

since the Maasai have no ground to prove that they are what they used to be, then this is their chance.

The *Nation* talked to a cross-section of Maasai watchmen in places like Dagoretti Market, Ngummo, Golf Course and Umoja, who gave various reasons for their coming to the city to work as night watchmen. Most of them were co-operative.

Most of the watchmen are from the Kajiado District, especially the Ngong area which is near the city and where transport is readily available. Quite a large number of the watchmen are from Samburu. These are actually the northern Maasai. There are also a few watchmen from Narok District.

The majority of the watchmen are middle aged, while a few of them are old men. The number of the young watchmen is escalating. Some of these have been to school.

After dropping out of primary school or after failing CPE, many Maasai boys don't want to stay with their uneducated folks. Like many other young people, they rush to the big city, which glitters even on the darkest nights, to look for jobs.

Once in Nairobi, a Maasai youth joins his village mates at whatever estate they might be working as watchmen, and starts looking for the jobs that do not exist. When realities of what city life actually means to a primary level fellow hit him, he is left with no alternative but to take a watchman's job, for he cannot go back to his home.

At Umoja, I found one such youth, Joseph ole Nairoua, who talks in halting English. He said, "I have been to school, but when I

came to Nairobi to look for office job, I missed. I looked for messenger's job, which I did not get also, because I had not been to Standard Seven."

Nairoua, after having studied "very hard" and reached Standard Five, at the age of 21, decided that the best thing for him was to get married, which he did. He then sold a few of his father's cattle and finally came to Nairobi.

In Nairobi, things were only good for a month, while his money lasted. But after that, life changed dramatically. His friends got tough, and he could not get any job.

"I was then forced to get a job as a watchman, since I could not go back home. To look genuine, I started wearing a *shuka*."

Nairoua's story is just but a part of what makes them come to the town, and this only affects the young generation. The older generation has got its reasons for being in the city.

The Maasai tradition allows for a son to inherit his father's wealth. A father can still give part of his wealth to his sons. The traditional Maasai wealth is restricted to cattle and land.

Most Maasai have such wealth. But the recent drought hit the Maasai very hard and rendered many of them poor. Their cattle died, and those that did not die, did not have any grass to eat.

This forced the Maasai to roam around in search of green pastures, and some are known to have come as far as the city.

One such victim, Saitoti ole Nkoitoti, who does not know his age but could be anything between 35 and 40, said: "In my home area near Ologasailie, there was no rain, and all the grass dried, and my cows could not get any good pastures."

The condition of Nkoitoti's herd went from bad to worse, although none of them actually died, and he could not even get enough blood from them. "It was like trying to get blood from a stone. You pierce its veins with an arrow, and only very little blood comes out. This was not good."

Some butchers from Nairobi went to the area looking for cattle to buy, and he was relieved, for he sold almost half the herd. But the animals fetched very little money, and that created a rift between him and his ageing father. He, therefore, left the remaining animals to his father, left his family behind and came to Nairobi.

He felt "good", when he joined his friends at Dagoretti Market, where they were employed as herd drivers. He feels that his life-style has not been changed, and that there is drama in driving herds from far areas, to the

slaughter houses at Dagoretti.

Traditional lifestyles are changing very quickly, and the Maasai as a people are getting affected. There are some Maasai who do not own cattle, and they just keep on roaming around in the area. When they get fed up, Nairobi is their only alternative.

Another reason that brings them to the city and this mostly affects the Samburu Maasai, are cattle rustlers. When they strike, they sometimes take away all the cattle and if one is lucky not to have been killed, he looks for an alternative. Again Nairobi is the answer.

To a lesser extent, there are those who are faced with problem of pressure on land due to the rise in population. Ole Musekenya said: "People came from other areas, and bought land in our area, near Ngong. Now there is not much land."

Musekenya, who comes from a rather large family, is a watchman at Golf Course Estate. He said that he found life unbearable having to depend on their small land. He was married, and all his brothers too were married. They were depending on their father's land.

When they get to Nairobi, the Maasai soon learn the hard way that life is not a bed of roses. First, they face the grim fact that their employers will not give them houses, and the money they earn is not enough to rent any house.

A Maasai journalist, Morompi ole Ronkei, who works with the Association of Evangelicals of Africa and Madagascar, and lives at Golf Course told me of the watchmen's plight.

Ole Ronkei said that at Golf Course "one is employed to watch a house, whose gates are closed... you watch from the outside. If there is rain, you have nowhere to shelter, and the outfit is not very well suited for the cold nights of Nairobi."

He added: "Most of the watchmen at Golf Course and Ngummo stay at Kibera, where a group of them rent a shanty, since the wages they get are very low."

The *Nation* survey revealed that the wages range from Sh. 40/- per house at Umoja, where they may have several houses to guard and not more than 250/- per house at the high class estates.

The Maasai are employed as watchmen because they have proved to be honest. But their employers underpay them.

As a result, ole Ronkei noted, "The once proud Maasai who could not eat anything other than meat, will be seen eating *githeri* and *ugali* with *sukuma wiki*, and milk to them is only but a pipe dream."

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT REPORTEDLY KILLS COLLEAGUES--A member of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] alleges he shot and killed five of his colleagues in South Africa. Brian Emeness has full details: [Emeness] The man, whose name is still being withheld due to security reasons, claimed he shot dead five LLA members in South Africa before defecting to hand himself over to the authorities in Maseru. He stated that he was part of an eight-man Lesotho Liberation Army group from southern Africa whose prime task it was to attack the Lesotho paramilitary force men patrolling the border. This comes at a time of increasing allegations of South African interference in neighboring states. Lesotho has repeatedly accused the republic of harboring LLA members in the free state. Brian Emeness, Capital News, Bloemfontein. [Text] [MB301116 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Aug 82]

INSURGENT GROUP COMMANDER IDENTIFIED--One of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] insurgents who was involved in a shooting incident in the district of (Clarence) in South Africa last week has been named. He is (Makhetla Mokhetla) whose home is in the Berea District. (Makhetla Mokhetla) was commander of a group of eight armed insurgents who were on their way from South Africa to attack Lesotho paramilitary force men patrolling the border at (Muthabuthi). Five of the insurgents were shot dead whilst another was injured, and the seventh fell over a cliff when one of the group turned on them and opened fire [words indistinct], before crossing into Lesotho and handing himself over to the Lesotho paramilitary force in (Muthabuthe). The man, whose name has not yet been disclosed, has explained that he took this action because of his loyalty to his country and because he was no longer happy with the collaboration of South Africa and the LLA in their destabilization of Lesotho. [Text] [MB301326 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1849

EXTENT OF DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN AID ANALYZED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The government will to a great extent depend on foreign loans, subsidies and other gifts to finance its 1982-83 development budget. Income estimated at 1,062,293,000 rupees will come from foreign sources to the extent of 70 percent, or 733,500,000 rupees. The local portion will be about 163 million rupees, representing 15 percent. The main lender of funds (271,300,000 rupees) will be the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BIRD).

The government will benefit from aid totaling 199,300,000 rupees for the first time during this fiscal year. In fact, a number of countries and international financial institutions have decided to release funds for new projects. The People's Republic of China will provide 10 million rupees for the building of a new air terminal in Plaisance. France will provide a credit line of 48 million and 24 million rupees, respectively, for improvement of the telephone network and the Plaisance airport. The BIRD, the Abu Dhabi Fund and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development will make available to us a total of 35 million rupees for the financing of projects pertaining to water supply. There will also be 15 million rupees from the Saudi Fund, which will be used for urban development. Finally, we should note that the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA) will provide 18 million rupees for launching the planned construction of a flour mill and a granary.

On the local level, the government will take 160 million rupees from the Mauritius Development Loan Stocks and will obtain 3 million rupees in the form of treasury certificates. Among the foreign subsidies or gifts, we should note the 40 million rupees from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the 16 million from the Australian government, and the 13 million from the European Development Fund (EDF).

The following table shows a breakdown of our foreign income sources.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
a. People's Republic of China	10,300,000 rupees
b. France	159,000,000 "
c. India	5,000,000 "

d. FRG	8,000,000	"
e. United Kingdom	22,000,000	"
f. United States	35,000,000	"
g. BADEA	37,900,000	"
h. ADB	29,700,000	"
i. ADF [African Development Fund]	17,000,000	"
j. Abu Dhabi Fund	5,000,000	"
k. Commonwealth Development Corp.	3,000,000	"
l. EDF	32,000,000	"
m. BIRD	271,300,000	"
n. FAD [International Front for Agricultural Development]	4,000,000	"
o. Kuwait Fund	21,900,000	"
p. OPEC Fund	7,200,000	"
q. Saudi Fund	15,000,000	"

Budget Deficit

In our Saturday issue, we reported concerning the budget that the overall deficit expected for the 1982-83 fiscal year will come to 1,448,700,000 rupees (give or take a few hundred thousand rupees).

We want to bring to the attention of our readers the fact that this figure includes the estimated development budget deficit for 1981-82, in the amount of 441,043,929 rupees.

The breakdown is as follows:

1982-83 Operational Budget

Expenditures	3,716,000,000 rupees
Income	2,846,000,000 "
Estimated deficit	870,000,000

1982-83 Development Budget

Expenditures	1,200,001,070 rupees
Income	1,062,293,000 "
Estimated deficit	137,708,070 "
Deficit as of	
30 Jun 1982	441,043,929 "
Deficit total	1,448,751,999 "

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CSO: 4719/1273

BREAKDOWN OF 1982-83 OPERATIONAL BUDGET GIVEN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 82 pp 1,5

[Text] The operational budget for 1982-83 will result in a deficit of 870 million rupees by the end of the fiscal year, according to preliminary estimates. Expenditures and income come to about 3.716 billion and 2.846 billion rupees, respectively. Wages, salaries and overtime paid to government employees will come to 1,175,712,000 rupees, or about 32 percent of the budget total. The public debt will come to 1.2 billion rupees. Where government income is concerned, direct and indirect taxes will bring in 2.3 billion rupees. The increase in the stamp duty on imports from 5 to 12 percent will earn the government 312 million rupees.

In addition, direct and indirect taxes will bring in 296.7 million rupees more than during the 1981-82 fiscal year, and the airport tax, which will be increased, will bring in 19 million. Other major income items include bills for telephone service--45 million rupees; the sale of stamps and stamped paper--23 million; income from the organization of lotteries--31 million (as compared to 10.5 million in 1981-82) and test fees--15 million rupees. In short, income from public services will come to 111,249,540 rupees.

A large part of the operational budget will be allocated to the Ministry of Education--491 million rupees. The budget allocation given it for the 1981-82 fiscal year came to 454.4 million rupees. The Ministry of Health ranks second, with 241 million rupees. (See the table showing the expenditures planned for the various ministries.)

Moreover, let us note that the government has allocated the sum of 13 million rupees for the organization of the next municipal elections. A number of new positions will be created in the Auditing Department (19), the Tax Bureau (32), the Office of the Registrar General (35), the Ministry of Health (350), the Ministry of Energy (190), the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (304), the Ministry of Works (22), the Ministry of Housing, Lands and the Environment (160), the Ministry of Rodrigues Island Affairs (31), and the Ministry of Arts and Cultural Affairs (110).

A number of positions have also been abolished, including, among others, the post of security advisor to the office of the prime minister, the cultural

attaches at the Mauritian embassies in London and Islamabad, the commercial attache in Brussels, the advisor to the Mauritius College of Education and the secretary for aid and coordination at the Ministry of Planning.

It should also be stressed that government aid to the municipalities and district councils for the financing of their projects will come to about 115,398,000 rupees. This aid is distributed as follows:

Municipalities

Port Louis	35,784,161 rupees
Curepipe	17,380,623 "
Vac./Pho.	8,877,061 "
B.B/R.H.	15,149,803 "
Q. Bornes	11,135,368 "

District Councils

Moka/Flacq	9,604,330 rupees
G.P./Sav.	8,729,897 "
Pam./R.R.	8,736,757 "

The allocation for the National Intelligence Unit, which replaces the State Security Service, comes to 600,000 rupees, or 100,000 rupees less than for the last fiscal year. Subsidies to religious organizations will be increased to 4,955,000 rupees as compared to 4,510,000 in 1981-82. The government will spend 296,000 rupees for the operation and maintenance of the MNS Amar.

The budget also includes an allocation of 1 million rupees for expenditures and allowances to ministers participating in conferences abroad. The allocation for representatives sent on missions comes to 2 million rupees.

Let us note that the budget also mentions a "token vote" with regard to the unemployment allocation.

Current Budget for the Ministries

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>In Rupees</u>
a. Ministry of Education	497,000,000
b. Ministry of Health	241,000,000
c. Ministry of Social Security	270,000,000
d. Supply Service	207,600,000
e. Ministry of Finance	198,685,870
f. Public Pensions	160,350,040
g. Police	157,325,000
h. Ministry of Works	109,792,000
i. Ministry of Regional Administration	127,140,000
j. Ministry of Rodrigues Island Affairs	67,000,000
k. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	36,430,000
l. Ministry of Agriculture	69,600,000

m. Ministry of Energy	7,797,000
n. Ministry of Women's Rights	368,000
o. Ministry of Planning	5,700,000
p. Ministry of Commerce and Industry	11,136,000
q. Ministry of Information and Cooperatives	13,200,000
r. Ministry of Housing	11,244,000
s. Ministry of Labor	6,600,000
t. Ministry of Arts and Cultural Affairs	4,322,000
u. Ministry of Youth and Sports	6,630,000
v. Office of the Prime Minister	20,220,000
w. Civil Aviation	24,494,000
x. Prisons	22,629,000

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CSO: 4719/1273

PROGRAMS TO GENERATE NEW JOBS PLANNED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 82 pp 1,8

[Text] The balance in the capital fund at the beginning of the 1982-83 fiscal year revealed a deficit of about 441 million rupees. This figure was established on the basis of the current deficit in the fund balance totaling 454.7 million rupees as of 1 July 1981, and the revised estimates for expenditures and income for the development budget for the 1981-82 fiscal year, totaling 1,091,300,000 and 1,105,000,000 rupees, respectively. The expenditures for the 1982-83 fiscal year are estimated at 1,200,000,000 rupees. This sum includes provision of a sum of 25 million rupees, without specific allocation, in the "reserve vote" category, for the purpose of covering unexpected expenses. Budget income for development for the same year is estimated at 1,062,000,000 rupees. Of this amount, 365.5 million rupees will be obtained abroad in the form of loans and gifts.

The excess in the expenditures category for 1982-83 serves to increase the deficit in the capital fund, and will push it to 578.7 million rupees by the end of the 1982-83 fiscal year.

Income will be obtained, additionally, from loans obtained domestically in the amount of 163 million rupees. Other sources of income will include:

- (1) The European Development Fund (EDF)--approximately 17 million rupees, including a first allocation of 13 million to be received during this present fiscal year.
- (2) France--a credit line of about 48 million rupees, negotiated through the Bank of Paris.
- (3) Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE)--agreement on a 25 million French franc loan to extend the telephone network to Port-Louis Nord, Triolet and Grand Baie. The sum of 14 million, a part of this loan, is expected during this 1982-83 fiscal year.
- (4) CCCE--negotiations will be undertaken with a view to obtaining financial aid for the improvement and expansion of the Plaisance airport. The work will involve reasphalting and extending the landing strip, the building of a

new control tower and the purchase of new equipment. The estimated cost of the project is 90 million rupees, of which 10 million would be obtained in the course of this year.

(5) African Development Bank--120 million rupees, as a contribution to the implementation of the planned construction of a flour mill and grain complex, at an estimated cost of 300 million rupees.

(6) - (a) World Bank--this establishment is studying the possibility of providing a Second Structural Adjustment Loan in the amount of \$25 million. The government expects to receive 150 million rupees of this loan this year.

(6) - (b) World Bank--financing of a feasibility study in progress on a plan for the modernization of 140 kilometers of the road network, and the purchase of equipment for road maintenance.

(7) International Fund for Agricultural Development--signing of a loan agreement in July 1982, in an amount equivalent to about 63 million rupees, for (a) providing 42 million rupees in financial aid to small farmers through the Mauritius Cooperative Central Bank; and (b) improvement of social services in the rural regions.

(8) Vereinigte Edeltahlwerke--negotiations with an Austrian firm on facilities for the production of ethanol. A plant will be built to produce ethanol and credit facilities will be granted to finance the project, the cost of which is estimated at 130 million rupees.

Expenditures

Provision was made (Vote 30) in the expenditures category of the development budget for loans totaling 485 million rupees to the para-state bodies and other organizations which are financially dependent on the state, and loans (Vote 31) in the amount of 690 million rupees for the continuation of certain projects and the launching of the following main programs:

Loans to small farmers (see above) to the Mauritius Consumers' Cooperative Federation, Ltd., with a view to establishing a cooperative wholesale trading center; private companies (see credit line from the French government described above), to the State Trading Corporation, within the framework of the plan to establish a flour mill and grain complex. In addition to the partial financing from the ADB [African Development Bank], the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] will provide 84 million rupees, and the balance will come from local sources. The Australian government will provide financial aid to the MSIRI [Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute] for the building of a cold storage facility, a greenhouse, and an "insectarium;" the construction of a workshop at the line barracks for the police, and the purchase of tools and equipment for the maintenance of vehicles; subsidies for small tea planters and sharecroppers (4.4 million rupees to be supplied in 1982-83, according to these same estimates); aid to the CWA with a view to

supplying urban settlements with water; and the launching of a new agricultural development project in Baie Malgache on Rodriguez, a project which will be carried out over the next four years, as well as the development of the island of St. Brandon.

The government has also indicated its intention of holding the Second Indian Ocean Games in Mauritius. To this end, the French government has been solicited for financial aid, and for the time being, only a "token provision" (symbolic sum) is included in the budget for this item.

Summary of Planned Expenses
(estimated income for 1982-83--1,062,293,000 rupees)
Projected Expenditures

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Office of the Prime Minister	39,200,090
Information and Cooperatives	16,570,030
Finance	19,280,220
Commerce	4,050,020
External Affairs	6,040,010
Agriculture	76,630,070
Education	55,300,100
Health	21,750,000
Energy and Communications	66,500,070
Planning and Development	21,200,040
Employment and Social Security	157,000,000
Housing and Environment	59,950,010
Regional Administration	3,000,000
Rodrigues and the Islands	39,930,230
Youth and Sports	1,800,040
Various Aid	485,000,040
Reserve	25,000,000
Total Expenditures	1,200,001,070

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CSO: 4719/1272

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES NATIONAL SOLIDARITY BUDGET

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 82 pp 1,8

[Text] A national effort, mobilization of all economic sectors, an appeal to the patriotic feelings of Mauritians--this is the message addressed to the country by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger during the presentation of the first MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government budget for the 1982-83 fiscal year. This is a budget the orientation of which has been influenced to a great extent by the conditions set by the IMF, on the one hand, and by the present reality, the result of the burdensome past inherited from the preceding regime, on the other.

The expenditures for which the budget provides come to about 4.5 billion rupees (4,567,658,070), while state income is estimated at 3.9 billion rupees (3,908,300,000), which would leave a deficit of 1.4 billion rupees (1,448,700,000).

What this budget reveals is the determination of the government to rescue the country from its plight by promoting recovery in every direction. To do this, the minister of finance has set forth a series of measures to serve as incentives for industrial and agricultural expansion.

Within this context, the sugar industry will benefit from certain facilities designed to ensure its greater profitability.

Parallel with this, farm diversification will move ahead again as a result of incentive measures provided for the planters' community.

However, despite the constraints imposed by the IMF, the government has tried to protect the most neglected sectors of the population as much as possible against the effects of the steps taken to increase state income. For example, the stamp duty on imports, which has been increased from 5 to 12 percent, will not apply to food products.

In addition, those benefitting from various types of state pensions will be entitled to 12 percent compensation, while that for wage earners remains at 8 percent. An end-of-the-year bonus equivalent to one week's wages will be given to government employees. The government has exceeded the IMF requirements on this point. Finally, a reduction of about 6.5 percent on an average in income taxes is planned for taxpayers.

As if to make clear the need for solidarity on the part of all citizens of Mauritius, without distinction, in this difficult period, the country's leaders are setting an example: All of the parliamentarians have refused a wage increase, and the ministers have additionally agreed to a reduction of five percent in their salaries.

The national effort will not be in vain, Mr Berenger said at the end of his speech, voicing his faith in the country's future. "Mauritius must make it. Mauritius can make it."

In his introduction to the budget policy, the minister of finance recalled that it is based on various factors of a political, social and economic nature. In this connection he spoke of the mandate issued on 11 June last, calling for "a modernization of the country, strengthening of the economy and the development of a society based on justice for all the citizens of the Mauritian state." Mr Berenger added that another goal of this budget is to contribute to freeing our economy from dependence on the IMF. Along the same lines, he explained that the 1981-82 budget follows the guidelines of the recent crown speech. Then the minister of finance stressed the spirit of dialogue established by the government, which has among other things led to meetings with various circles within the framework of drafting these budget proposals. He also mentioned the "policy of truth" being pursued by the government, which led to the recent publication of the contents of the Stand By Agreement with the IMF, and the provisions of the Structural Agreement Loan from the World Bank. Subsequently the minister discussed the implications of the recent economic evaluation and the effects of these implications on this 1982-83 budget year, during which, if not longer, he said, Mauritius can do nothing but submit to the harsh requirements of the IMF in order to obtain aid where the balance of payments is concerned.

The deficit in this balance comes to 600 million rupees. This is the maximum the country can afford if it is to be in a position to borrow from the IMF, the World Bank, friendly countries and commercial banks. If the IMF withdraws, other financial sources will do so as well, since its support is regarded as a security guarantee. Stressing the seriousness of the situation because of this deficit, Mr Berenger said that "if we do not find foreign exchange from these various sources in order to make up the deficit within a few months, we will no longer be in a position to pay for our imports of oil, foodstuffs, raw materials and other products. In such circumstances, imports would have to be halted until we could obtain the income in foreign exchange resulting from sugar exports at the beginning of 1983."

In order to meet the IMF requirement that we reduce our budget deficit by more than 10 percent of the gross domestic product in 1982-83, as compared to the present deficit of 12.5 percent of the gross domestic product in 1981-82, it will be necessary to combine fiscal increases and a revision of public expenditures, Mr Berenger said.

After discussing other aspects of a financial and economic nature (foreign debt, unemployment, etc.) resulting from the policy of the outgoing government, Mr Berenger came to the measures which must be undertaken with a view

to our economic recovery. The three goals the government will pursue with this goal in mind, he said, are financial recovery, a renewal of activities and the advancement of social justice. These are three objectives to be pursued within an overall policy, because restrictions on any given level will have repercussions on the others. One might say that this is the very heart of the first budget address of the new regime. It places within this same context the firm determination of the government to oversee public expenditures within respect for the law, to reorganize the accounting structure in order to achieve economic efficiency, which will lead to the new management techniques to be implemented, moving away from too bureaucratic an approach.

The purposes of this new management will be to make public service more efficient, more cost-effective and richer in results. News services will play a great role here, particularly in connection with the Management Services Unit, which will be staffed by professionals. The Data Processing Division will at the same time be reoriented, so that its expertise will also contribute to planning information services and the management of the economy.

In addition, the minister of finance is already, with this in mind, working on the revision of the manuals for public finances, finances and warehousing, so that all expenditures will be incurred with profit in view. The staff and the trade unions will be incorporated in seminars and on other levels with a view to the modernization of public service.

More specifically, the minister of finance said, fines will be established for instances of corruption and bribe offers. To this end, a Permanent Anti-Corruption Court will be established, and the powers of the ombudsman will be extended.

The minister of finance completed his explanation of the philosophy of his budget by sketching the main guidelines of the government policy with regard to the manufacturing industry, agriculture, activities with a view to export, and small businesses.

5157

CSO: 4719/1271

USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LIMPOPO BASIN DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Very important tasks, which will make it possible to draw some conclusions as to the resources contained in the area, were being carried out from the very beginning of the work to survey the potential of the Limpopo basin. After analyzing some of the results of the survey conducted by a team of Soviet technicians working on this project in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], the USSR vice minister of water power construction yesterday told our reporter that, in his opinion, "this region is very promising for Mozambique's economic development."

Polad Polad-Zade, first vice minister of water power construction of the USSR, is in Mozambique in response to an invitation from SERLI (Secretariat of State for the Region of Limpopo and Incomati) to discuss cooperation between these two government agencies as well as the steps to be taken to speed up the pace of work in the context of the current agreement.

The member of the Soviet government also announced that it emerged from his contacts with Mozambican authorities that an agreement will be drawn up on a drilling program to tap underground waters with the help of Soviet equipment and technicians for the purpose of supply the population with drinking water and to develop agricultural and livestock as well as industrial projects in the province of Gaza.

In addition to meeting with the Mozambican minister of agriculture and the secretary of state of SERLI, the Soviet vice minister at the beginning of this week visited the region of Limpopo where he established contact with local authorities, as well as Soviet and Mozambican technicians and workers.

"The Soviet technicians," he said, "are already in detail studying the weather, hydrological, and geological conditions and other aspects in this region." He felt that the work now in progress is positive and impressive. However, there are some complications and difficulties which specifically have to do with the heritage of colonialism in Mozambique.

"Our common task in our combined work with the Mozambicans is to overcome these difficulties during the new phases of project implementation and to spell out the measures that will permit the increase in labor productivity," he added.

He emphasized however that the Limpopo region is very complex from the viewpoint of natural conditions. To promote the scientific solution of questions inherent in the study of this region, three scientific-experimental stations of a regional character will be established. These stations will study all questions dealing with the efficient use of the land.

These scientific-experimental stations will be built with the assistance of Soviet scientists and technicians from that country will work at those stations and they will apply here the lessons learned by the USSR in the area of land reclamation, improvement, and development.

Polad-Zade compared certain parts of his country with the Limpopo Basin to show that it will be possible here broadly to develop intensive, high-yield agriculture, at the same time building new towns, roads, power lines, and communication facilities, as well as hospitals, schools, and child-care centers which will radically transform the life of the peasants.

The Soviet vice minister also said that, during his visit to Mozambique, he will be briefed on cooperation programs between the two countries in the cotton sector. Work in this sector will be carried out in various parts of Mozambique and a considerable group of technicians from Uzbekistan will be involved in this effort; Uzbekistan is one of the republics of the USSR and one of the world's chief cotton-growing areas.

To look into cooperation in this field, the Soviet government official yesterday went to the Province of Nampula.

5058

CSO: 4742/363

PORTUGUESE TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Portugal will provide technical assistance for highway transport in our country, it was agreed during the visit of a delegation from the Portuguese transport sector to our country. At a press conference, delegation leader Machado Rodrigues reported that cooperation in this field also provides for training Mozambican cadres in the sector.

The Portuguese delegation included representatives from the Portuguese National Highway Department, which cooperates directly with ROMOS, from Cargo Transport, which supports Camionagem de Mozambique, and from the Portuguese CARRIS, which cooperates directly with the TPU (Urban Public Transport).

Part of the delegation went to Zambezia Province and, according to Machado Rodrigues, as a result of that visit there are prospects for cooperation in drafting a transport plan for the territory. "Zambezia Province is quite rich agriculturally, but we found there were problems in distributing the products. Hence the existing transportation should be used correctly to permit rapid distribution of the farm produce," the leader of the Portuguese delegation said.

Regarding the transport fleet, Rodrigues said: "We observed that most of the fleet is out of operation, and this is where we intend to begin with our cooperation: to get the fleet operating."

To this end, technicians from the Portuguese companies involved in this cooperation will come to Mozambique in August to make a study of the situation in this area, particularly of the existing material resources.

As a first step, the Portuguese companies should present proposals within 2 months regarding the work they plan to carry out with the Mozambican companies, namely, providing services and technical assistance.

The technical assistance will be provided by Portuguese teams, working with Mozambican teams.

Training of Mozambican cadres will begin with this team technical assistance; advisors will later come to Mozambique to initiate a planned professional training program.

The general protocol of cooperation also includes the area of transit services, involving licensing and inspection of operating licenses and equipment.

6362

CSO: 4742/357

REVIEW, CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL FIRMS PLANNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Mariamo Adamo]

[Text] The Home Trade Ministry will undertake to review all the existing commercial establishments in the country. Part of a program to survey the country's trade network, this review will culminate in the issuance of new licenses, scheduled for the end of 1982.

According to the Legal Department, the process of review and classification follows last year's survey in which all the establishments were questioned regarding their current status.

The conditions have already been created so that, in August, commissions established in the provinces will begin the review, which includes visiting the establishments themselves to see if they meet the requirements of the Law of Private Commerce and to verify the information provided by the merchants at the time of the survey.

The review will begin on 2 August and will last until 2 October 1982. In preparation for this activity, a seminar was conducted at the end of May for individuals from all the provinces, to prepare them for this work in their respective provinces.

The review will not include state establishments in this phase. They will be visited to verify data.

In addition to a strict and thorough understanding of the country's commercial system, the census is also expected to lead to a reform of commercial activity regulating trade and integrating it in the planning efforts proposed for the country.

To this end, there will be a classification of establishments in the urban zones, including not only the country's 12 major cities but other zones whose commerce has the characteristics of a city.

The purpose of this classification is to bring an end to the disorder observed in trade; establishments initially destined for one type of merchandise are now selling a wide variety of products.

The classification will not take in the rural zones; because of the scarcity of commercial establishments there, they must of necessity sell a variety of articles whenever possible.

In the case of the urban zones, after the census, the commission will forward the collected data to the Provincial Directorate of Domestic Trade, which will proceed with the classification.

According to information from the Home Trade Ministry, if a particular merchant does not agree with the branch of trade to which he has been assigned, he may explain the problem to the Provincial Directorate in order to arrive at an agreement.

6362

CSO: 4742/357

BRIEFS

BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION--The construction of the permanent bridge over the Pungoe River, on National Highway No 6, about 75 kilometers from Beira, could start during the next dry season, a source in the Ministry of Public Works and Housing revealed. The start of work at this point depends on the outcome of government negotiations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Holland to work out some technical details pertaining to the project and its financing. The construction work on the permanent bridge, which will last 12 months, is being handled by a Dutch company. According to the project, the bridge will have a steel structure which will be built in Holland and which will be transported by ship to the port of Beira. From there it will be moved by highway to the place where it will be installed, in other words, on the Pungoe River. Right now, a building yard is being put up for the construction work while preliminary studies are under way for the demolition of the bridge that was destroyed by sabotage carried out by armed bands. These studies include aspects dealing with the construction of the permanent bridge. The roadway and the sidewalks over the Pungoe River, on National Highway No 6, about 75 kilometers from Beira, currently run across a pontoon bridge which was opened to traffic on 16 July in the course of a ceremony presided over by Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, the resident minister in Sofala. It took 43 days to put the pontoon bridge in and 80 domestic and foreign workers participated in this effort. The undertaking demonstrated the organized and well-planned work which permitted coordination of action among various enterprises involved in this undertaking. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

BUTTER, MILK SHORTAGE--The food processing plant PROTAL will resume production of butter in the middle of this month, thanks to the arrival of about 20 tons of imported raw material, we learned from the company manager. The raw material will first be analyzed in the plant laboratory before it is sent to the production line. As we learned from the company manager, the quantity received is not enough to meet the needs of that production unit, operating at capacity. Another 20 tons of raw material has been shipped; the transport ship is expected at any moment and is scheduled to arrive within this month. Condensed milk, the principal product of PROTAL, has not been produced by the firm for about 2 months and there are no plans to resume production. According to the company manager, the situation is the result of circumstances outside the firm; for instance, there is a lack of containers (cans), which are produced by Metal Box. Although the company is also lacking the raw material (powdered milk, which is expected to arrive soon), if the can shortage continues PROTAL will not be able to produce anything, because it would risk having the finished product spoil while the company is waiting for the cans. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 3] 6362

SA, DTA INTERESTS NOT NECESSARILY IDENTICAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] The ruling DTA and the SA Government would prefer to avoid confrontation if it can be helped, but this situation can and is becoming an impossibility.

The SA Government clearly is looking to its own interests in the SWA situation and these might not necessarily reconcile with the DTA's interests.

In seeking a solution to the SWA question, it is understandable that SA will want to harness the broadest popular support possible in SWA and even internationally, and unlike the past, can be expected to spread its attention right across the board instead of concentrating on the DTA alone.

At the one extreme it is not unlikely that the SA Government will mellow in its attitude towards Swapo in the hope of pulling off a UN-supervised election in SWA, thus being able to maintain its new-found and valuable relationship with the US.

Put another way, the SA Government might now find its new-found relationship with the US far more important to itself than its previous stand on the Namibian issue.

At the other extreme, the SA Government might feel obliged to give way to rightwing pressure both in SA and SWA on the SWA issue to come to terms with the new situation in SA as reflected in Germiston on Wednesday.

Indeed, it would be illogical to argue that PM Piet Botha does not regard the survival of his government as supreme or that it could be superceded by issues relating to SWA.

Between these extremes the SA Government can be expected to reinforce its accord with the likes of Messrs Peter Kalangula, Barney Barnes, Kosie Pretorius, Justus Garoeb and Hans Diergaardt. This is the most likely of the options.

After all, wasn't Mr Pretorius' 'confederation plan' hatched in Pretoria!

Whatever the case, it seems that whatever path the SA Government chooses, it must and will inevitably be at the DTA's expense.

Unless of course an internally-supervised election is held in SWA soon and the DTA is able to show convincingly that it is the prime factor internally, it will continue to have problems with Pretoria.

It is against this background that DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge reflected yesterday at the Windhoek Rotary Club in what was undoubtedly a sore and rebuking manner.

His true feelings however were probably a lot more intense and emotional than he expressed.

Mr Mudge no doubt feels that the DTA and himself have been used, misused, abused and kicked about by the SA Government and for that matter now, also the Western five.

The rise and presence of the DTA served an important purpose for SA to take the international and local heat off itself and to rally and direct the country such that it suited its best-perceived interests.

But now that the DTA seems to have had its day in SA's eyes, it no longer matters to SA as much.

Mr Mudge would no doubt also argue that the situation for the DTA has been made impossible by the SA Government during the past year: SA Government and SADF officials allegedly interfering in the political process, the AG Mr Danie Hough's alleged refusal to change the interim constitution AG 8 and SA and the Western five's lack of consultation with the international parties on the settlement process.

Mr Mudge said yesterday that the DTA has done a lot for this country (which it has) and for which it is not given due recognition.

And for that matter so has Mr Mudge done a lot for SWA, probably more than the rest of the DTA collectively.

One therefore does sympathise with him.

The message however is as clear as daylight to the DTA: the past was merely the beginning, the DTA has been thrown into the deep end and it will have to fight in future like never before.

It will have to muster every bit of strength and energy it can--its days of being nursed are over.

It has reached its own threshold, perhaps also that of the country.

Now it will truly have to prove itself.

CSO: 4700/1828

OVER-EXPLOITATION LEADS TO EROSION OF TAX BASE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

IF PEOPLE in SWA make high demands regarding the provision and quality of State services then they must be prepared to bear the consequences.

So said Dr Simon Brand, Economic Adviser to the SA Prime Minister, when he addressed the Socio-economic conference in Windhoek last week.

He said that like any other Third World country SWA is faced with these difficulties:

- Limited sources of revenue;
- The limited degree to which the State can exploit those resources;
- And the dependence on funds from beyond SWA's borders.

Discussing the first of these points, Dr Brand said the extent to which SWA could raise revenue for public needs was highly limited because few people earn enough to pay tax while there were also few companies that could be highly taxed.

"Most of the population in fact earn too little to pay tax at all", he pointed out.

"Now if you over-exploit the sources that you do

have, you will be faced with these consequences: it will be unattractive for skilled people to stay in the country and it will be unattractive for skilled people to come to this country. That is a fact.

"By the same token it will be unattractive for foreign companies to continue operating here and it will be unattractive for foreigners to invest here. In this way you erode your existing tax base".

Dr Brand conceded on the other hand that politicians are faced with the demands of the have-nots wanting to square with the haves and in the case of SA the people wanting to square with standards in the industrialised Western nations.

"This urge for equality is becoming increasingly weighted", he said.

Dr Brand argued that the provision on services and their quality however depends on how far government is prepared to go in raising the funds either locally or in SA or abroad.

TRADE-OFF

"There must inevitably

therefore be a trade-off between the level of services and the extent of dependence on external financial resources.

"As such if SWA wants to lighten its financial burdens it will have to look critically at the range of its existing services and the level of provision which is made for these services.

"In SA we have had to go through the same exercise", he said.

"A typical example was the HSRC investigation into education in SA. If we accept the proposals and go by past financial norms, the financial implications will not only be staggering but will be totally beyond reach.

"The principle that we therefore have to apply is that there is a limit to which the State can get involved, and once that limit is surpassed, the financial burden will have to be undertaken by private enterprise and private individuals. This means that if people want a higher level of provision of services, they will have to meet the balance or differentiated amount out of their own pockets.

SA, SWA APPEAR TO HAVE DIVERGENT ECONOMIC AIMS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

A CLASH seems to have emerged between SWA's economic growth priorities and SA's development priorities and this should be sorted out through negotiation, says SWA Development Advisory Council Chairman, Dr Jan Hupkes.

He was addressing the Socio-economic conference in Windhoek last week.

The concepts of economic growth and economic development are poles apart, he said.

"Growth is geared to the improvement of the overall quality of life while development is concerned with the improvement of the components in the economy and their combination to foster economic growth."

Dr Hupkes said that there seems to be a clash between SWA's economic growth as such and the development of certain SA components such as Walvis Bay but working together they would foster the welfare of the entire sub-continent.

"SWA has more a

problem of growth than of development at present," he said.

"The worst road that SWA could choose is confrontation because SWA is still highly dependent on the SA economy. SWA would be best advised to remove these differences through negotiation with SA."

Dr Hupkes said that SWA economy would achieve greater independence with time but that independence would have to go hand-in-hand with inter-dependence on the world economy.

"Total independence in economics is the most expensive form of political independence and not necessarily the best form," he said.

"It is not scandalous for a country to be economically interdependent on other countries. The SA economy is primarily geared to international trade while it is also highly dependent on a high capital inflow for growth.

"There must be a good balance between local independence of action and international interdependence," he concluded.

CANU CONTINUES PROBE INTO SIMBWAE'S DEATH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE mysterious disappearance and strongly-suspected assassination of Brendan Simbwae, the Caprivi African National Union (Canu) is currently the subject of investigation by the party.

This was made known in a statement released in Windhoek this week by Canu Director-General of Information and Publicity, Ernest Likando.

"The statement is headed: "Brendan K Simbwae is dead and Vincent Maswahu is alive."

Canu officials Tongo Nalishuwa and Mr Maswahu were imprisoned by the SA Police together with Brendan Simbwae in 1963, according to the Canu statement.

It claims that Vincent Maswahu is "alive somewhere in Namibia."

Mr Likando says that the Party is investigating two different accounts of their President's disappearance after he was briefly released in Katima Mulilo late in 1971 or early in 1972.

The one account alleges that the Canu leader was assassinated while in the custody of the SAP, while the other version says he was assassinated by Swapo in Zambia.

Quoting from one of the Alliance's 1982 publications, Mr Likando points out that the DTA supports the view that Mr Simbwae was killed on instructions of Swapo's Executive.

REAL ENEMY

"The Canu team plus 'others' are investigating the matter and will soon establish the truth of the whole story. By then we will be able to name who the real enemy of the people of Caprivi apart from SA is, on the issue of Simbwae."

After relating Canu's information on the whereabouts of Simbwae from his detention in 1963 — the year Canu was formed — till his brief release in 1971/2, Mr Likando refers to a secret meeting between Canu officials and SA Security Police from Pretoria at an undisclosed venue (reportedly near the Zambesi).

At this meeting the Security police gave their version of Mr Simbwae's disappearance after his release from SA's custody.

This involves the assassination of the former Canu leader by Swapo.

(After his disappearance, Simbwae was replaced by Mishake Muyongo as Canu's leader. With the

merger between Swapo and Canu in 1964, Muyongo was made Vice-President of Swapo.)

The developments as established by Canu, are related by Mr Likando as follows:

"Brendan Simbwae founded Canu in late 1963 and officially announced its existence in early 1964. In his capacity as the President of Canu, he was detained by SA Security Police as he was about to address a public meeting near Katima Mulilo.

Witnessed by "over 1 000 people" attending the meeting, Simbwae was taken to prison in Katima Mulilo, "and later flown to Pretoria together with two Canu members — Tongo Nalishuma and Vincent Maswahu."

Reports reaching Canu in Caprivi said he was taken to Robben Island and later brought back to Namibia "where he was kept with Vincent Maswahu," Mr Likando continues.

"Tongo was released and joined others abroad."

UNDER ESCORT

In late 1971 or early 1972 Simbwae was taken to Caprivi where he was allowed to visit Ngweze

township under Police escort.

"Hundreds of people turned up to greet him and some gave him some money for his personal use," the statement adds.

On being shown the recent developments in the area, Simbwaë was said to have remarked (according to Mr Likando): "This is what we are fighting for and should we not have spoken out, nothing could have been done yet. We want our country to be free."

From there the Canu leader was taken to his parent's home.

Mr Likando continued: "The same evening around 8 pm the SAP came to his village and parked a white Ford vehicle about half a kilometre from the village."

"Then a Black policeman went into the village and ordered him to say goodbye to his parents forever. He did so. On leaving, the people started mourning because of the last words he had said to them. He was then driven into the darkness and forever."

He goes on to relate the version given by a "top SA Security man direct from Pretoria" to a Canu

delegation during the first half of 1981 — some nine months after the Swapo-Canu rift.

According to Mr Likando, the version goes like this: Simbwaë deserted to Zambia from his parent's house after he was brought there in 1971/72.

Zambia Police sources confirmed that he landed in Swapo hands and later reports also confirmed that he was murdered by Swapo cadres with the full knowledge of top Swapo's leadership.

"We even know where he is buried," the Security policeman from Pretoria said, according to Mr Likando.

Canu, however, feels that SA "is also responsible for his death," and the party is not convinced that Simbwaë was in fact released, Mr Likando states.

CONFIDENTIAL

Contacts with Mrs Simbwaë since 1975 in Livingstone were made and a "certain confidential file" on the deceased which was "about to come into our hands," together with "other unrevealed evidence clearly indicates that he was murdered in 1972," Mr Likando concludes.

He then goes on to refer

to a DTA publication "The Namibian Struggle" dated this year in which Swapo is blamed for the assassination of Brendan Simbwaë.

"Brendan Simbwaë still holds the Swapo vice-presidency even though he was murdered by Swapo cadres shortly after he was released from detention by the SA authorities in the late sixties," the version states.

It continues by saying that Simbwaë was supposed to be part of the Swapo delegation to the Geneva conference in January 1981.

He was part of the delegation as Vice-President in absentia.

"This manoeuvre was preceded by the Swapo-Canu rift during the second half of 1979," it adds.

Mr Likando describes this as "DTA political propaganda," and turns to both the SA and Zambian authorities who "should tell the truth of how they handed over Simbwaë to Swapo".

According to the Canu official, Mr Simbwaë should have been publicly released "through normal legal procedures because he was publicly arrested in 1964" when "the Terrorism Act was not yet passed."

BRIEFS

EAST GERMANS A DANGER--CARE must be taken that internal SWA parties and the SA Government do not fall into a trap by neglecting to demand the withdrawal of East European forces from Angola, besides the Cubans. In a statement released in Windhoek this week, leader of the HNP in SWA, Adv Sarel Becker, warns that "a small but well-trained East European force may pose a greater danger for SWA than the Cubans." Despite its non-involvement in the settlement negotiations, the HNP also feels the Cubans should get out of Angola. However, "it is cause for concern that the East German presence in that country is not even mentioned." The HNP leader points out that the foreign non-Cuban forces in Angola are not only East Germans. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Aug 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1828

NPN ACCUSED OF PLANNING TO RIG ELECTIONS

Fake Voters' Cards

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "NPN Orders Own Ballot Papers"]

[Text]

IF all goes well, fake voters' cards, ballot boxes and ballot papers will flood the country during the 1983 presidential election and will be used by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) to tilt the balance in its favour.

The ballot papers, boxes and voters' cards are to be produced by a firm in Chicago, in the Mid-West Region of the United States of America (USA).

Printing and Publications Ltd., Ten South La Salle, Chicago Ill, was chosen for its high reputation of working in secrecy by a London-based Public Relations consulting firm working for the NPN.

The London-based firm, Burford International Public Relations Consultant Ltd., with office at 26, Brewer Street London W1, disclosed this in a letter addressed to the Political Adviser to the President of Nigeria.

The letter, reference No CL.09852/82 dated April 19, 1982, is in response to previous discussions between the firm and the political

adviser which were followed by a covering letter No. F.G.N./448/82 dated March 17, 1982 and signed by the political adviser requesting the London firm to send quotations for certain campaign materials required by the NPN.

According to the arrangements, some NPN officials were to travel to USA en route London, to inspect the office of the company in Chicago that would get the contract for the printing of the cards, ballot papers and ballot boxes.

The officials were supposed to have a stop-over in London on May 20, 1982

and a director of the London firm. Mr. Drake James, who signed the letter to the political adviser, said: "I will be willing to receive the officials of your company, coming to London en route America to inspect the office of the company."

Other highlights of the NPN presidential election shopping list, for which the London firm has sent quotations are: 400 Range Rover cars with campbeds and aircondition units, to cost eight million pound sterling, 10 bullet-proof Mercedes Benz 500 cars, to cost 250,000 pound sterling and 300 wireless microphones with magnetic loud speakers, to cost 50,000 pound sterling.

Others are walkie-talkies, coloured posters, women head ties, assorted gifts, T-shirts and radio phones.

However, while the consulting firm was combing the market for the required markets, another letter came from the NPN secretariat asking the firm not to entertain the political adviser's request.

The letter, signed by Mr. Simon Shango, the current

National Publicity Secretary of the NPN, informed the London firm that the political adviser had no mandate to negotiate for the campaign equipment, and that it was only the National Working Committee and the Logistic Department of the party that could make such orders.

Mr. Shango also pointed out in his letter that President Shagari and Vice-President Ekwueme might not get renominated for the '83 race and that if the former sailed through the Vice-President might not be on the ticket.

The firm said it did not wish to deep its neck into the party's affairs, but assured that if the matter was settled and a go-ahead order was given from the party and the President's Office, "we shall start at our end."

Investigations by the Sunday Triumph also show that the quarrel between Simon Shango, and the political adviser, believed to be over on who should get the kick-back, has long been settled and that a firm contract has already been entered into between the NPN and the consulting firm.

Letter Reproduced

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 7

[Reproduction of letter: "The Letter That Reveals NPN's Plan"]

[Text] Hantsi, is this week, donating his column for the reproduction of this document. Readers are invited to go through the letter very carefully, noting the grammatical errors contained in it. And to think it is from an English firm! If nothing else, the letter indicates most clearly the readiness of the firm to engage in clandestine work that could destabilise a country.

Burford International Public Relation Consultant Ltd

26 BREWER STREET, LONDON W1, U.K.

Our Ref. CL.09852/82.
Your Ref. P.G.N. 448/82
19th April, 1982

The Political Adviser,
To The President,
Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Sir,

Thank you for the short visit which you paid to our office in London late last year. The meeting was not only successful but profitable. I am happy that you follow up our discussion in your letter P.G.N./448/82 dated 17th of March, 1982 requesting us to send you our quotation for the following campaign material for your Party Presidential Election Campaign in 1983 which you told us will come up in the middle of next year.

While we were considering finding a suitable market for the items you put forward, we received another letter from your Party Secretariat in Lagos dated 27th March, 1982 signed by one Mr. S. Shango requesting us not to entertain your request.

The points he raised were that:

- (a) It is the National Working Committee and the Logistic Department of the party that could make such an order.
- (b) That since that body has not mandated you to negotiate for campaign equipments for the party.
- (c) That the present President and his Vice might not win the party nomination as flag bearer in 1983 election.
- (d) That if the President sails through, the present Vice President might not be his running-mate.

My firm is not willing to deep our neck into your party affairs. If you could settle this matter within your party, I will be happy to start the purchasing on the terms and form of payment we agreed in London.

If we have the go ahead order from both your party and the President's office we shall start at our end.

We would like you to send the name of the firm you had in mind to export the goods from here. If none is in your mind, we shall arrange one.

..12

[Best Reproduction Available]

Burford International Public Relation Consultant Ltd

26 RIVER STREET, LONDON W1, U.K.

- 2 -

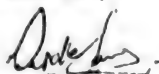
On the printing of the voter's card, ballot-boxes and the ballot papers, we have contacted a firm named Will Strube I.C. Printing and Publication Ltd. Ten South La Salle Chicago 111. My firm chose these firm in the mid-west of America because of the secrecy nature of the job and the trust we had in them.

I will be willing to receive the official of your office coming to London enroute to America to inspect the office of the Company. Your letter put the date of their arrival in May, 20th 1982.

We give you quotation for the order you requested for.
All money in Pound Sterling

400 Range Rover car with Camp Bed A/C	8:00,000.00
Ten Bullet Proof Mercedes Benz 500	250,000.00
300 Wireless Microphone with magnetic Loud-speaker	50,000.00
1,000 Walkie-Talkie (Range 20 Kilometers)	100,000.00
20 powerful Radio Phone	250,000.00
500,000 T. Shirts with President/Vice President picture	100,000.00
200,000 Women Head ties and handkerchiefs	500,000.00
500,000 Coloured Posters with President/Vice President picture	500,000.00
500,000 assorted gifts, Pencil, Ball Pen, Cigarette lighter etc.	1,000,000.00

Thanks you,



Drake James Director.

N.B. It is against the ethics of our profession to release our client letter with respect to N. Shamba.

10/8/82

Bankers: Midland Bank, 100 Leaden Street
Overseas Branch: JAMES JACK BURTON

NPN Strategy Meeting Minutes

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

Being the full text of the minutes of the meeting of the National Working Committee of the National Party of Nigeria, held at the Federal Government Guest House on Friday June 11, 1982. The report is reproduced verbatim with grammatical warts and all.

Chairman of the National Working Committee:
Alhaji Suleman Taku-
man.

Members: All state secretaries of the party. All state organising secretaries of the party.

Agenda: (i) Presidential nomination (ii) Report on working committee on election '83.

Chairman: It is my joy to welcome you to this meeting on the eve of our special convention. When we held this meeting in Port Harcourt about two months ago, a lot of changes have taken place in the political arena of this country. Notable among them was the austerity measure announced by President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

You will realise that as the party in control at the centre, we carry all the responsibility for the economic measure taken by the present regime. Our opponents have capitalised on it and the intelligence report coming to us indicated that it had not gone well with the general masses of the people of this country. We have been called names and it is a pity that we did not put the majority of our supporters into confidence when we took the stand.

To this effect, we are now imploring you to enlighten our supporters down to the grass-root level on the economic measure by organising meetings at ward's level that is, a temporary measure.

The National Assembly has passed the Electoral Bill 1983 with the just concluded joint Assembly Committee sitting of

both houses. Within the next few weeks the President will assent to the bill but with press censure. We can't have a gap press to win such a controversial election. Work should resume in earnest in mobilising our supporters to register for 1983 election on ward level bases. Each ward must have 500 voters.

We are given each constituency 10,000 voters registration card for keep.

You must realise that the odd is against us in these election. We had 12 states against us.

Except we want to deceive ourselves, we need to work harder than in the 1979 election. It is now certain that all the four other parties are coming together whether we like it or not, under what name we can call them. These bare facts must be made known to us. Whether an alliance or gang-up they may succeed to bury their differences. Luck is still with us, we have bought over Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri away from the alliance except miracle happens, he is not likely to join the alliance till 1983 election.

Other moves we are contemplating is to reconcile Alhaji Mamud Waziri with his party leader. If we succeed, which we hope we shall, the expulsion of Governors Goni and Barde by their party as promised us by Ibrahim Waziri and the reconciliation of the two Waziri pledging electoral alliance with us in the presidential race, our chances are brighter in Borno and Gongola.

We have instructed FEDECO to refuse the political registration of P.P.P. This will give a problem to the Governors of Kano, Kaduna, Gongola and Borno State to have a house to stand and contest election.

If they decide to join any southern based party, they will lose the election. With the assurance from S.G. Ikoku that he will persuade Malam Aminu Kano not to contest 1983 presidential election on reasons and financial constrain, we also have intelligence report that Malam's health is growing worse, our chances in Kano and Kaduna are brighter on the presidential election. We have decided to bargain the state governorship of the four states for their support to us in the presidential race. Any further development on the above plan will be communicated to you as soon as it occurs.

I will want you to note that if our plan materialises, our party members must agree to concede the governorship race to our allies in Kano, Kaduna, Borno and Gongola States.

Crisis in our Party: It is disheartening to note that it is only in few states in the country that are crisis free. Praises must go to these states I must mention these states for all of us to know them. These states are Sokoto, Anambra, Imo, Bauchi, Borno. If out of 19 states, we can only be proud of five crisis free states, we should bury our heads in shame. By telling ourselves and the world that it is a sign of

true democracy is to deceive ourselves. It is high time we should talk straight to ourselves.

What is worrying us is a gross indiscipline and lack of respect for each other. I am happy that those of you who are involved in the crisis one way or the other are here with us today. The worse of the crisis came from Kwara State, where one party stalwart by name Obalowu lost his life. May Allah receive his soul (Amen in chrous). We should all bury our heads in shame for pursuing ourselves in the most antagonist manner.

As a party in power at the centre and hoping to rule this country after 1983 election, we must put on a sober tag. If there is no spirit of give and take in our dealings with ourselves then our pride as the party in control is a gimmick. These crisis must be solved before end of July. As we renominate President Shagari for a second term tomorrow, we should thank Allah for putting the spirit of give and take on our southern brothers for co-operating with us to wait till 1987 for their own turn. I hope in 1987, our northern brothers will be able to reciprocate in such a good way. Before I sit down, I would like to bring to your understanding, that the President have invited all the people in the crisis for a peaceful meeting. He will be assisted by top party men by the end of July, we hope to have solved all our crisis. Wishing a successful meeting and a happy nomination convention

in advance.

Thank you.

Loud ovation (for about ten minutes). Chairman: Could I call on our party Director of Operations who is also the Chairman of "SWEEP '83 POLL" in person of Dr. Ibezim Chukwumerije to tell us about their plan for 1983 election - (Loud ovation)

Dr. Chukwumerije: I take this opportunity to welcome you to this meeting on the eve of our presidential nomination day. We should have course as a Nigerian, as member of the ruling party in the country for being able to see this day. In 1978 when we held such a convention it was with rancour on the selection. But I am happy to tell you that tomorrow it will be free and only President Shagari will vie for the post.

Now towards Election 1983, as the party in power, we must be careful and prove to the world that democracy is still practised in Nigeria. That is why we must work harder than 1978. If we were defeated in 1983, the shame and oppression by the dictator from Ikene in person of Awo, will be unbearable. We have set up four committees to different work. A national body which will be the presidential campaign team will co-ordinate the activities of the body. The presidential campaign team is headed by Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the Minister of Transport, it has a strong team of 100. The secretary to these powerful body is Dr.

Chuba Okadigbo, the Political Adviser to the President

The committees are: (i) Nomination Committee: Members 20. Chairman: Dr. Odje (Lawyer); Secretary: Mrs. Tokunboh Ekuneye (Lawyer Legal Department) National Party of Nigeria Secretariat.

These committees comprise legal experts. They will scrutinise all application for nomination for gubernatorial, senate and National Assembly. We have laid down certain rules and guidelines for the elections and it varies from state to state.

Gubernatorial Election Non N.P.N. Control

State: If the co-operation between P.R.P. and G.N.P.P. I mean the one recognised by FEDECO (laughter) worked out. We shall not field candidate for these election in (Kaduna, Kano State) we shall support P.R.P. both with votes and money. For Borno and Gongola States our ally is the G.N.P.P.

In case there was a failure, these states are a priority states. Anybody who will be the party flag bearer in these states must be accepted by his other colleagues in the party. He must have charisma to deliver the states to the party. We would prefer an age limit of 50 years for any aspirant. His running mate must be junior to him in age and be popular. He must also satisfy other conditions as laid down by FEDECO.

Financing state election: Non N.P.N. Control States as we said earlier, the four priority states

to be won back will be financed with ₦3 million for all the elections in that state.

Each gubernatorial nominee in this state will have to donate ₦125,000 towards his election fund.

Each Senatorial nominee will donate ₦20,000, if it is a Senator that was renominated, he will donate ₦30,000 towards his election fund.

U.P.N. CONTROLLED STATES:

Wet State: The party will not ask for a Kobo from any contestant for any post in U.P.N. controlled states. We have termed this states as "Wet States". The reason is that we have no hope of doing better than 1978 except in Bendel State. mere sum of ₦250,000 will be voted for each of these states. As for Bendel State, a sum of ₦2.5 million is voted for that state.

N.P.P. Control State: I am happy to announce that Dr. Alex Ekwueme leading his "Thursday Club" have agreed to finance all the election expenses in both Anambra and Imo States. The party will still subscribe his ₦250,000 campaign fund to each of the state. Each state have been advised to set up it's own Election Committee to liase with the "Powerful 100" as the Presidential Campaign Team will be known. The party will pay election deposit for all the candidates.

Publicity Committee for 1983: The publicity Committee for election

'83 will be code named "Echo '83". The powerful Echo '83 will have a working strength of 25 people. It will have Mr. Simon Shango as its chairman. The secretary will be Alhaji Yaya Usman I will just brief on what the committee plan to do.

Printing of the Campaign souvenirs for distribution to all the States:

Distribution process will be based on the population of the state. The souvenirs include, torch-light, buttons, handkerchief, scarfs, ladywallets, box of matches to mention a few.

Printing of photographs of all Candidates to be fielded by the Party:

Their posters for polling booths, handouts in all the major Nigerian languages. Video recording for television advertisement for the President and gubernatorial candidates. Recorded tapes to show the campaign promises of the party in 42 languages. The firm employed by the party in London is Burford International Public Relations Consultant Limited, 26, Brewer Street, London W1, U.K. Trinity Homes of Public Relations, No. 13, 56th Street, New York, U.S.A. The firm will also purchase suitable campaign vehicles suitable for campaign. A total sum of ₦200 million is voted for this job.

Logistic Committee: This Committee is headed by Alhaji Isa Dambatta

with Dr. Roland Anyanwu as the secretary. They have a strength of 20.

They will liase with the Transport section of the Party in each state. They will be concerned with the distribution of materials to each State and be accountable to vehicle maintenance and movement of campaign team. We advise states to set up their own committee to liase with the centre.

Intelligence and Security Committee:

This powerful group is headed by Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, the Political Adviser to the President. The Secretary is Alhaji Imam Mohammed. The committee is coded "President Men". They have been assigned the penetration of all the other political parties to monitor their plan and strategic for the party. To work more on their party candidates in the important states already marked out. To buy off many candidates from the other side or complete withdrawal. The money for this mission is no problem.

Another giantic task of the group is to recruit over 2,000 men as party body guards to be kept during the campaign period. They will be shared to all the 19 states. We have been promised Mobile Policemen in all the presidential, gubernatorial tours.

There was powerful challenge and the meeting was forced to adjourn.

NPN Task Forces Established

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

FOUR task forces on the '83 general elections have been set up by the National Party of Nigeria.

This was announced by the NPN Director of Operations, Dr. Ibezim Chukwumerije at the meeting of the National Working Committee of the party, at Federal Government Guest House on June 11, this year.

The task forces are Nomination Committee, Logistic Committee, Publicity Committee and the Intelligence and Security Committee.

Dr. Chukwumerije said a national body — the Presidential Campaign Team headed by Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Minister of Transport — would co-ordinate the activities of the four committees. The committee which consists of 100 members, has Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, Political Adviser to the President, as its secretary.

The Nomination Committee is made of 20 members with Dr. Odje and Mrs. Tokunboh Ekuneye as chairman and secretary, respectively.

According to the Director of Operations, this committee is to scrutinise all applications for gubernatorial, Senate and National Assembly elections.

Dr. Chukwumerije said that the Publicity Committee which would be code named "Echo '82" would have a working strength of 25 people with Mr. Simon Shango as its chairman. The secretary is Alhaji Yaya Usman.

A consultancy firm in London — Burford International Public Relations Consultant Limited — has been assigned to produce the publicity materials, said the Director of Operations.

In spite of the NPN Federal Government austerity measures, the party has earmarked over ₦200 million to be siphoned to America for the purchase of campaign materials and vehicles, the meeting was told.

Dr. Chukwumerije said the Logistic Committee is being headed by Alhaji Isa Dambatta with Dr. Roland Anyanwu as its secretary.

2,000 Thugs Reported Hired

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria (NPN), in a desperate move to retain power, is to recruit 2,000 thugs to be used during the campaign period. These are to be spread over the country.

This revelation was made by the Director of Operations, Dr. I. Chukwumerije at the meeting of the National Working Committee of the party at the Federal Guest House in Lagos.

Addressing party members on the functions of the various committees set to fight the '83 elections, Dr. Chukwumerije said one of the gigantic tasks of the Intelligence and Security Committee of his party was to recruit over 2,000 men as

body-guards. He did not elaborate on the duties of the body-guards.

He, however, said: "We have been promised mobile policemen in all the presidential and gubernatorial tours.

The Intelligence and Security Committee which is coded "President Men" is being headed by the Political Adviser to President Shagari, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, with Alhaji Iman Mohammed as its secretary.

Other responsibilities of the committee, the Director of Operations explained, were to penetrate all the other political parties and to monitor the plans and strategies of such parties for the NPN.

Dr. Chukwumerije said the Committee has been assigned to buy off many candidates from the other side for complete withdrawal.

Dr. Chukwumerije then warned: "As the party in power we must be careful and prove to the world that democracy is still practised in Nigeria. That is why we must work harder than 1978."

"If we were defeated in 1983, the shame and oppression by the dictator from Ikenne in person of Awo, will be unbearable," he further warned.

Earlier, the National Working Committee meet-

ing had been told that the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, had promised to finance all the election expenses in both Anambra and Imo States.

The money, Alhaji Suleman said, would be channelled through a body known as "Thursday Club."

The four non-NPN controlled states — Kano, Kaduna, Borno and Gongola — would be given ₦3 million for all the elections, said the director.

Each gubernatorial nominee in the states would donate ₦125,000 towards the election fund while each senatorial nominee

would donate ₦20,000. Renominated Senators have been levied

On the gubernatorial elections in non-NPN controlled states, the Director of Operations disclosed that if the co-operation between Aminu's faction of the PRP and Ibrahim Waziri's GNPP worked out, the NPN would not field candidates for these elections in Kano and Kaduna States.

He said: "We shall support PRP both with votes and money. For Borno and Gongola States our ally is the GNPP."

Causes of Crisis Outlined

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria's chief scribe, Alhaji Suleman Taku-ma, has identified the causes of the wide-spread crisis in his party.

Speaking to members of the National Working Committee of the party at the Federal Government Guest House, Lagos, on June 11, this year, Alhaji Suleman attributed the rifts in the party to "gross indiscipline and lack of respect for each other."

Alhaji Suleman said that only a few states were crisis free in the whole country. He named the states as Sokoto, Anambra, Imo,

Bauchi and Borno.

The worse of the crisis, he said, came from Kwara State where one party stalwart — Obalowo — was killed during a disturbance.

"As a party in power at the centre and hoping to rule this country after 1983 elections, we must put on a sober tag. If there is not the spirit of give and take in our dealings with ourselves our pride as a party in control is a gimmick," Alhaji Suleman confessed.

He said if out of 19 states the NPN could only be proud of five crisis-free states, "we should bury our heads in

shame".

The chief scribe said it would amount to self deceit to continue to claim that the crisis within the party was a sign of true democracy.

Turning to Shagari's renomination, Alhaji Suleman declared: "As we renominate President Shagari for a second term.... we should thank Allah for putting the spirit of give and take in our southern brothers for co-operating with us to wait, till 1987 for their own term."

He then expressed the hope that their northern brothers would reciprocate in 1987.

CSO: 4700/1759

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS—Nigeria has again said she will not relent in her opposition to apartheid in all its ramifications anywhere in Africa. The minister of finance, Mr Victor Masi, restated this while exchanging views with the Hungarian deputy premier, Dr Jozsef Marjai, in Budapest. Mr Masi, who is on an official visit to that country, added that Nigeria would also not compromise the liberation and freedom of Africans in South Africa and Namibia. He said that all peace-loving countries and people in the world should condemn South Africa's heinous policy of apartheid. The minister commended Hungary's stand on apartheid and expressed the hope that Nigeria and Hungary will be able to contribute their quota to a better global cooperation and understanding for the greater benefit of all humanity. He also briefed the Hungarian deputy premier on Nigeria's development efforts. [Text] [AB011658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82]

U.S. ENVOY'S VIEWS 'HYPOCRITICAL'--The Nigerian STANDARD discussed the comment of the U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria on apartheid as an hypocritical assertion. Recalling a recent White House decision to relax trade restrictions with South Africa, the paper says it clearly concretizes these basic American values. Therefore, the STANDARD makes it clear to the ambassador that dry hypocritical pronouncements about America's policy in South Africa impresses no one. [Text] [From the press review] [AB012041 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 82]

NAVAL SHIPS COMMISSIONED--Lagos, 31 Aug (NAN)--Three newly-acquired naval ships, NNS Ekun, NNS Siri and NNS Ayam, were today commissioned in Lagos by the minister of defense, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi. Speaking at the ceremony, Alhaji Oniyangi said that the three ships would now form "the Nigerian navy guided missile strike squadron," in conjunction with the NNS Ekpe, NNS Agu and NNS Damisa, which was commissioned last year. The minister said that the ships were armed with one of the most modern and reliable armament which had proved effective in a recent sea battle in the South Atlantic. He urged the crew of the ships to always remember their joint motto--"Search and Pounce," and make this their watchword. The ships which cost about Naira 13 million each, were built in France over three years, with capabilities for shore bombardment, anti-aircraft defence, anti-missile defence and extensive patrol duties. Alhaji Oniyangi thanked the French Government for the facilities afforded the officers and men who stood-by during the construction of the ships. [Text] [AB312131 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82]

PRESIDENT TO VISIT BULGARIA, RUMANIA--Lagos, 3 Sep (AFP)--President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria will make official visits to Bulgaria and Rumania later this month, an official source said here. President Shagari will be in Sofia from 10 to 13 September before going on to Bucharest, where he will stay until 15 September, the source said. [Text] [AB031150 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 3 Sep 82]

NIGERIA-ZAMBIA COPPER AGREEMENT--Nigeria and Zambia are to establish a joint copper fabricating company. Nigeria will choose where the plant will be located while Zambia will provide the raw material. This information was given in Ilorin, Kware State, when the Zambian high commissioner, Andrew Mutemba, paid a courtesy call on Governor Adamu Attah. The envoy pointed out that it was time for African countries to join hands to exploit the rich mineral resources in the continent. Earlier, Governor Attah had expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached by the two countries to establish a joint project. [Text] [AB030748 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1863

FINAL RESOLUTION OF PS NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] The proceedings of the National Council ended with the approval of a communique, which was read by the administrative secretary, Assane Seck.

In this resolution, the National Council announced that the report by PS Secretary General Abdou Diouf would be regarded as a reference document. The council also decided to retain, publicize, and apply all the directives in the report on water use.

The council expressed satisfaction with the priority being given to water projects as well as the progress Senegal has made in this field since independence.

The National Council proposed that elected officials pay close attention to the rural water program, with special consideration to livestock.

The National Council approved the government's policy in respect to dams, and expressed its full satisfaction with the way in which the policy is being implemented.

The National Council called for all possible measures to avoid delay in completing Bignona dam, and approved the future dams on the Gambia.

The National Council also called for integration of the stream water program into the general water program.

In regard to health, the Council approved the government's health plan for the regional capitals and proposed extending it to other towns.

The council approved the rural health plan for Khombole and suggested it be extended to other rural areas.

The National Council expressed its approval of the conversion to a ministry of the secretariat of state for water resources.

On the international situation, the council first of all condemned South Africa for its aggressions in Angola and Mozambique, and for the policy of apartheid.

It expressed approval of the Senegalese Government's highly responsible decision not to go to Tripoli.

The council condemned the state of Israel for its genocide against the Palestinian people, and in consequence called on the United States to apply pressure on Israel to stop its harsh action in Lebanon.

The council called on Iraq and Iran to join in a dialogue to resolve their differences.

The National Council expressed its satisfaction with the overall government policy in the current international situation.

Praising the initiative of the women of the second PS coordinating group in Cape Verde who launched the program "One woman, one gram of gold," the council called on all women in the country to do the same.

The council also praised the government's plan for economic and financial recovery.

It praised President Abdou Diouf for the strictness with which he is leading the struggle against corruption and illegal enrichment.

Finally, the National Council, unanimously and by acclamation, supported President Abdou Diouf's candidacy for the 1983 presidential elections.

9920

CSO: 4719/1255

PS-BA'TH PARTY COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Cheikh T. Dieye: "PS-Iraqi Ba'th Party: Important Program of Cooperation between the Two Parties"]

[Excerpt] The visit to Senegal by the Iraqi Arab and Socialist Ba'th Party ended yesterday. On Saturday an important program of cooperation between the Senegalese PS and the Iraqi Ba'th Party was signed. The program conforms with the policies defined by Presidents Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the PS, and Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Ba'th Party. The ceremony, which was presided over by Moustapha Niasse, PS political secretary, and Kamal Yasin, member of the Iraqi Ba'th Party regional command, provided an occasion for the two heads of delegation to praise the friendly and fraternal nature of the relations which link Presidents Abdou Diouf and Saddam Husayn and their respective peoples and governments. The PS secretary general affirmed: "We have the responsibility to think and act in accordance with the direction that we two heads of party have defined."

That is why the two parties have resolved to work jointly to develop further the close relations of friendship, solidarity, and mutual confidence already existing between them, their leaders, governments, and peoples. In this connection, they have expressed their firm determination to act jointly as Iraqis and Senegalese to promote, on the one hand, their bilateral cooperation, and, on the other hand, the solidarity of all the states of the Islamic world for peace, economic development of our respective countries, socialism, democracy, as well as strengthening of the nonaligned movement. On a related subject, the Iraqi Ba'th Party and the Senegalese PS will work to establish a friendship association between Iraq and Senegal and also will exchange documents, publications, and journals concerning the two parties, as well as exchanging editors and experience in the information field.

The two parties also reaffirmed their support to the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism in the world; and for liberation of peoples and recognition of their basic rights to self-determination and independence.

9920

CSO: 4719/1255

BRIEFS

FOURTEENTH POLITICAL PARTY--Senegal has a new political organization, the 14th. It is the Parti Africain de l'Indépendance des Masses [African Party for Independence of the Masses], Marxist-Leninist, which has just been recognized. It is led by Aly Niane (secretary general), Abdou Bane, Abdoulaye Slaye, and Issa Diop. The new political organization is the 10th to be recognized since the constitutional amendment decided on by the head of state and establishing a full multiparty system. It is also the seventh Marxist-Leninist party in the country. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 2] 9920

FAC FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--(APS)--Minister of Economy and Finance Ousmane Seck and Georges Martres, chief of the French Cooperation Mission in Senegal, signed on Wednesday 12 financing agreements involving a total of 1,603,000,000 CFA. The agreements make it possible to continue projects underway for several years under FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] grants in various sectors of the Senegalese economy. A large part of the money is for rural development. Speaking to the French delegation, the minister said that the agreements will make it possible to improve living conditions in the rural environment. He added that Senegal has not escaped the crisis which has been affecting the whole world, and this is why there has been stress on developing energy resources. In regard to health and education, the minister said he believed the funds allocated would "contribute to improving this very sensitive sector." The leader of the French Cooperation Mission, Mr Martres, said the signing of the agreements was evidence of the "continuing provision of aid funds and cooperation to Senegal." This event is an aftermath of Mr Mitterrand's visit, he said. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Jul 82 p 2] 9920

CSO: 4719/1255

PAPER ATTACKS INTERNATIONAL PRESS

ABO20856 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Victoria, 2 Sep (AFP)--The international press today came in for some strong criticism for an alleged "disinformation campaign" against the Seychelles, following the mutiny by a group of soldiers on August 17.

The newspaper THE NATION spoke out for the second time in a week, noting that this campaign is an attempt to sabotage the Indian Ocean islands' economy, particularly aimed at keeping tourists away.

The newspaper said the mutiny was a heaven-sent opportunity for the enemies of the Seychellois society to do harm at little cost, "and of course, the malcontents in our society also took advantage of the situation to spread lies and rumors both overseas and among the population."

THE NATION contrasted the soldiers' mutiny with the daily number of deaths inflicted by Israeli forces in Lebanon, aggression by the Pretoria regime against other southern African states, repression in El Salvador, and with the killing in northern Ireland.

The paper concluded that the Seychelles' mutiny was very minor indeed as opposed to what was going on elsewhere, "and yet the amount of disinformation about the Seychelles that went out in print and on the air waves was simply incredible," the government-owned newspaper said.

The paper countered the adverse reports by saying "the truth however, as any honest person will accept, is that we have one of the most liberal societies in the world."

CSO: 4700/1849

ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF OUTER ISLANDS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE people are now going to work on the outer islands, following Government's massive effort to revive the human and economic life there.

IDC's Project Manager, Mr. Glenly Savy, told Seychelles Agence Presse that since 1980, when the revitalising programme was launched, the number of both settlers and workers on those islands had doubled and he expected the number would increase by another 100 percent in the next couple of years.

The percentage of contract workers has increased remarkably on all the government-owned islands. Mr Savy said, particularly Coëlivy and Farouhar islands.

The outer islands which traditionally attracted older workers and spelt 'isolation' for the younger ones were slowly changing their status, Mr Savy said.

"The revised working conditions, proper and more adequate communications with the main island and the possi-

bility of saving their salaries are now attracting young workers who are helping in the development projects."

Though the working conditions on the outer islands are a little tougher than on Mahé, the workers are very hard working and very conscientious, Mr Savy said.

At the end of their contract term they find that they have saved more money than they would have done working on Mahé.

Relations between the island managers and the workers have also improved.

Recreation facilities such as social centres and film shows as well as 21-day holiday leave are available, with the possibility, in the future, of a week's holiday for every four months working on the islands.

Though the main aim is to develop the outer islands to increase the country's food supply, it is also envisaged to receive Seychellois and for-

eigners as visitors.

At the moment holiday facilities, such as chalets, are being built and recreation such as bicycle riding and sea fishing, are available.

CSO: 4700/1841

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS SPDF MEMBERS 'NOT ABOVE THE LAW'

Victoria NATION in English 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] ALLEGATIONS that members of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces are above the law and are not punished for offences are completely false, Defence Minister Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis said on Thursday.

"In fact an offence by a member of the disciplinary forces is considered by the SPDF to be more serious than the same offence by a civilian", Colonel Berlouis, who is also the Chief of Defence Forces, told a Radio Seychelles interviewer.

Commenting on the attitudes of army drivers, the Minister noted that there were some bad drivers in the SPDF just as there were bad drivers everywhere else, whether in private companies or government departments.

Very severe action

"But we take very severe action against offenders," he said, "because being members of a disciplinary force, our drivers should be setting an example for the public."

An army driver who broke the law could be stopped and charged by the police like any other driver, the Colonel explained. However, once charges had been laid, the 1980 Defence Forces Act left it to the Commander-in-Chief's discretion as to whether the offender should be tried in a civilian court or be subjected to military disciplinary procedures.

In practice, serious traffic offences such as those involving accidents and witnesses were allowed to go through civilian courts while other offences, such as speeding, were dealt with, severely, by the SPDF itself.

Powerful deterrent

The very strictness of the punishment, Minister Berlouis said, had served as a powerful deterrent.

Soldiers who committed offences did not escape prison either. Under the Defence Act the Commander-in-Chief could order that a convicted soldier be held in a civilian

prison if necessary.

These measures, the Colonel stressed, applied to any member of the defence forces, including the People's Militia.

However, militia members off duty were considered to be civilians and subject to civilian disciplinary measures.

CSO: 4700/1841

HELICOPTER PILOTS START FLYING SOLO

Victoria NATION in English 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE JOINT Seychellois-Indian air force training programme for helicopter pilots is well on its way to success with two Seychellois trainees already flying solo and a third to join them next week.

Last Monday 22-year-old Captain Norman Mousbé became the first Seychelles People's Air Force pilot to go out on his own, flying one of the two Chetak helicopters presented to Seychelles by India on this year's Liberation Day.

Captain Mousbé went through 18½ hours of flying in 21 sorties under Squadron Leader S. Mitra (one of 11-strong Indian Air Force team here to help our air force train the necessary personnel and maintain the Chetaks) before the team leader, Wing Commander V.K. Dhir allowed him out on his own.

However, the Wing Commander explained on Thursday, this did not mean that the training was over. Flying solo meant that Captain Mousbé could fly the helicop-

ter confidently on his own, taking off and landing safely.

The young Seychellois pilot later proved this by taking the Wing Commander and Seychelles Agence Presse reporters on a short flight over Victoria and Beau Vailon Bay.

"Before the Seychellois can become proficient," Wing Commander Dhir said, "they have to undertake about 100 hours of solo flying in the Chetak before they can carry out missions safely and efficiently."

Great honour

Captain Mousbé said that he felt it was a great honour and achievement to be the first of the air force's several pilots to fly a helicopter on his own.

Already an aeroplane (fixed wing is the term the pilots use) pilot, he explained that flying a helicopter needed much more concentration. "You can relax once an aeroplane has been trimmed in

flight but in a helicopter you are always using your hands and feet throughout the mission to keep it steady."

Wing Commander Dhir explained that a helicopter was statically and dynamically unstable, needing the pilot's constant attention and skill.

The second Seychellois to go solo was Captain David Ploughs on Wednesday after 17½ hours of training in 22 sorties.

By the end of next week Captain David Savy will be going out on his own.

Wing Commander Dhir was satisfied with the Seychellois progress, describing the young pilots as "keen and sincere in their attitude".

Once they had mastered the Chetak, he said, the Seychellois pilots could easily convert to any other type of helicopter.

CSO: 4700/1841

SRI LANKANS AID IN REVIVING CINNAMON INDUSTRY

Victoria NATION in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] **SEYCHELLES' cinnamon industry hopes to undergo a major revival campaign following a week's feasibility study by two Sri Lankan research officials.**

Dr. A.L. Jayewardene and Mr. D.V. Milton Geevaratne, both senior officers at the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, leave today after conducting a survey on the possibility of reviving the cinnamon industry.

Dr. Jayewardene told Seychelles Agence Presse that there was every possibility to bring the industry back to the status it once held as the demand for cinnamon was high.

While in Seychelles the two officers inspected the 15,000 or so acres of cinnamon plantations on Mahé and also visited Praslin.

"We have looked at the old distilleries still in existence although not in operation and we feel they could be made to work again."

The distilleries are found at Baie Lazare, Ma Constance, Anse aux Pins, to name a

few, and it is also expected that a more sophisticated one will be erected at La Misère.

The CISIR officers have also analysed the problems hindering the industry's progress.

They found that the transport of cinnamon from certain growing areas was a problem and added that to get people back into the industry would take some time.

Considering these constraints, the officers said, their institute would analyse first of all the setting up of distillation systems involving simple technology and to distribute it over large areas.

The cinnamon industry used to be one of Seychelles' main sources of income.

The two officers' visit followed a request from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) to the CISIR to carry out the survey.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR--SEYCHELLES and the Soviet Union yesterday exchanged a new document which outlines the arrangements for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the year 1982/1983. This new protocol document was signed by the Minister for Education and Information Mr. James Michel and the USSR Ambassador Mr. M. Orlov within the context of the Cultural and Scientific Agreement concluded five years ago. The signing covers educational exchanges, information programme exchanges, cinematography and troupe visits. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 31 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1841

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

EA021536 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The ELF will continue its fight against the black Abyssinian Colonialist Forces until it achieves final victory culminating in the liberation of the Eritrean people. This has been stated by an ELF spokesman. The spokesman affirmed that the war will continue until the Abyssinians agree to withdraw their forces peacefully from Eritrea or face eviction by force.

The spokesman, (Muhammad Salah Nur), who was speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Eritrean war added that the Eritrean people have suffered a great deal [words indistinct] in their war with the Abyssinian Colonialists. He added that an estimated 100,000 people had [words indistinct] in the wars. The spokesman went on to say that a large number of people also lost their homes in Eritrea. He said about 200,000 students had lost their educational facilities.

The spokesman blamed the Abyssinian Colonialist Forces for the problems facing the Eritrean people, saying that hundreds of thousands of troops were deployed in the area and supported by between 10,000 and 15,000 foreign troops. Mr (Nur) added that superpowers are to blame for the crisis in the region.

CSO: 4503/42

SOMALIA

ERITREAN OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN RABAT

LD021532 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Spelling of all names in parentheses as received]

[Text] Rabat, 2 Sep (MAP)--Mr (Mohamed Taha Nour), head of foreign relations bureau of the Eritrean Liberation Front "ELF." held here Wednesday a press conference on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the uprising of the Eritrean people.

Mr (Nour) briefly reviewed the history of the Eritrean people's armed struggle, recalling the beginnings under the leadership of martyr (Hamed Idrissi Awati), and the great sacrifices made by this people. So far he said, a hundred (?died) for their cause, and more than a million have become refugees with tens of thousands of handicapped, widows and orphans, and some half a million displaced their native regions because of military operations.

He added that some two hundred thousand youth are deprived of schooling, in addition to heavy economic losses, destruction of hundreds of villages and of the livestock.

In spite of this, said Mr (Nour), the Eritrean people are determined to pursue the struggle until Ethiopia recognizes the Eritrean people's right to self-rule.

Mr (Nour) went on to stress that the superpowers should interfere not in order to fuel an already explosive situation, but should endeavour to establish peace in the Horn of Africa.

In conclusion, the Eritrean official condemned the barbaric Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and expressed his movement's unconditional support to the Palestinian people's heroic struggle in view of establishing its independent state over Palestinian land.

The press conference was attended by Mr (Cadi), representative of the "ELF" in Morocco, (Wassif Mansour), information official of the "PLO" bureau in Morocco and a number of national and Arab journalists.

CSO: 4503/42

BARRE RETURNS TO MOGADISHU FOLLOWING TOUR

EA021220 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre last night returned to Mogadishu after completing a 6-day working visit to central and lower Scebeli, El Bai, Bohol, (Gedo) and Hiran regions where he inspected various development projects, government administration institutions, cooperation between government officials and the public and the implementation of resolutions passed by the Second Party Congress. We also witnessed the spirit of nationalism displayed by the people and the armed forces in their readiness to defend their motherland. [passage omitted]

The president informed the public of the losses suffered by Abyssinia and its collaborators in their attacks on certain areas of the SDR. They were misled by sheer senselessness and stupidity and they will continue to suffer heavy losses in their naked aggression.

Challe Siad disclosed that the U.S. Government has once again supplied emergency military assistance to the SDR and the assistance is progressing well. [passage omitted]

Yesterday the president also visited the (Belet Uen) general hospital and paid tribute to doctors and the hospital staff in general for their tireless efforts in caring for the sick and injured in the hospital. The president saw children below the age of seven, victims of Abyssinian aggression who have lost their limbs. Challe Siad said this barbarism clearly manifested the savage and provocative nature of the irresponsible regime and its collaborators. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4503/42

EEC-SDR ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN MOGADISHU

EA022312 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The first official talks between senior Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] officials and the EEC delegation led by Mr (Edgar Pisani), chairman of the Economic Development Commission, who arrived in Somalia today for a 21-day visit to Somalia, were officially opened at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu.

The talks, chaired by Minister of National Planning Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle discussed in detail the Somali 5-year development program, and in particular the achievements and the setbacks which are the result of natural calamities and the fluctuation of buying power of international currencies, which also affected prices of goods.

The meeting centered on how the EEC could help the economic development projects currently in progress in the country and in particular those concerning agriculture, fisheries, livestock, the strengthening of educational programs and health facilities. The officials agreed to implement the water catchment project at Bardera which will promote the production of grain crops--the country's stable food.

The talks between the SDR officials led by Minister of National Planning Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, and the EEC delegation led by Mr (Edgar Pisani) chairman of the Economic Development Commission, were held in an atmosphere of complete understanding and the EEC was greatly thanked for its assistance to economic development projects in Somalia.

CSO: 4503/42

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

BROADCAST GIVES BATTLE REPORT--The third division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] forces launched fierce attacks on the bases of troops still loyal to Said Barre's regime at (Washinleh) village, in Bohol region. Reports reaching us from the third DFSS division said that heavy casualties, including deaths and injuries, were inflicted on the enemy forces who suffered many killed or wounded, while the rest fled for their lives. The fighting took place on 31 August. The DFSS forces captured two vehicles. The DFSS suffered no casualties. [Text] [EA031112 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4503/42

'DAILY MAIL' REACTS TO EDITOR DISMISSAL

MB011318 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Of course issues of domestic Perskor concern may come into it. But that should not obscure the fact that the firing of Dr Willem de Klerk as editor of DIE TRANSVALER is a happening of political significance.

It could mark not only an intensification of broedertwist [quarrel between brothers] but a strengthening of rightwing forces. Just as we have seen the rifts in Afrikanerdom manifest themselves in sport, in the church, in government, so now we see them tearing at the fabric of party newspapers, at once the most loyal and yet most vulnerable footsoldiers of sectional nationalism. That could perhaps be tolerable if it were only fractricidal. Unfortunately it is not.

That the battle is for the heart of the Afrikaner is almost beside the point; the battlefield is South Africa and the consequences will have to be borne by all.

It was not so long ago that DIE TRANSVALER felt proud to emblazon daily upon its masthead the slogan: "Official organ of the national party." Now one of the gurus of that party, the man who invented the term verlig [enlighten] and then tried to become its embodiment, has been removed with scant grace. His own explanation has been that the move to oust him was "politically motivated." It is hard to disagree.

It is not clear precisely what impelled Chairman Marius Jooste to act as he has done. Certainly, Perskor is smarting at being cut off not only from the political patronage of the P.W. Botha administration but also from some of the economic patronage of previous administrations. It has been buffeted by scandal and falling circulations. It remains tainted by its role in the citizen scandal; weakened by large citizen losses.

So a combination of economic opportunism and political inclination may have tempted it to seek customers from a growing conservative party.

If some or all of the Perskor newspapers are about to align themselves--however subtly--with Dr Treurnicht and his ilk, it will give a boost to

a political cause that, appealing to only a segment of the minority white population, is nevertheless capable of doing immense harm to the country at large. Anything that promotes to a back-to-verwoed campaign drives South Africa closer to racial confrontation.

In any event, one thing is certain: Simply by removing a verligte advocate of the stature of Dr de Klerk, Perskor has ensured that DIE TRANSVALER's influence will be muted at a critical time. And that, given an audience so uncertain about reform, is a tragedy in itself.

CSO: 4700/1849

RIGHTWING DEFEATED IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MB021021 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The right wing alliance in Durban's municipal elections has been defeated. Durban citizens voted yesterday for a new council. Let's look at all the results from Carmen Ricard:

[Ricard] Municipal elections are not usually dramatic affairs and yesterday's polling in Durban was no exception. But there were a couple of surprises. Perhaps the biggest was the fact that the conservative alliance did not pull off their threat and upset the balance of power in this council. The right had been loud in its accusations against the so-called progressive alliance. In particular they accused them of opening the floodgates for whites to be swarmed by blacks. This was in response to the council's decision to desegregate one beach. They also said their opponents were undemocratic because they ignored the wishes of thousands of white residents who were opposed to an open beach.

In the event, however, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] actually gained a new member and the conservative threat simply proved ineffective. Durban's popular mayor, (Sybil Hock), had a landslide victory against her reformed National Party opponent with a majority of more than 1,500. A grudge fight in ward eight between leader of the PFP grouping in the council, Peter Mansfield, and Nick Fletcher polled the highest percentage of votes--43.5. Mansfield won by a comfortable 225 majority. One PFP alliance councillor was unseated in ward seven. (Barry Clark) was beaten by a strong New Republic Party [NRP] force. (?Another former NRP senator, (Harry Goebamark), is the new councillor for the area.

But after the votes had all been counted and figures worked out, one thing was clear: even the controversial issue of opening a beach to all races was not enough to get white residents to vote in big numbers in the municipal election. With percentage polls ranging from 14 to 40, apathy was once again the real winner.

CSO: 4700/1860

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA SCORES COLORED HOMELAND IDEA

MB021314 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha says a colored homeland is an illusion which has never been the policy or ideology of the National Party. Mr Botha was answering questions at the Free State Congress of the National Party in Bloemfontein, about the government's guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation. It should be accepted, he said, that the some 21/2 million coloreds in the country had no political rights, and it was on grounds of justice that previous National Party Governments had decided to consider political rights for the coloreds. He said there could be no talk of a homeland for the coloreds as they did constitute a culture group in the true sense of the term.

Mr Botha urged delegates to the congress to abandon the idea of a colored homeland, and said that correct Christian attitudes should form the basis of relations. The government's guidelines, he said, afforded sufficient security to guarantee civilized standards in South Africa.

Referring to the holding of a referendum on the constitutional proposals, Mr Botha said that he saw no reason for this at present. He had stated earlier that a referendum would be held if there was a deviation from National Party principles, something which had not occurred.

CSO: 4700/1860

'SABC' CHARGED WITH POLITICAL BIAS

MB021117 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by John Battersby, political correspondent]

Bloemfontein--In an unprecedented attack, the government last night accused the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] of downplaying official announcements and broadcasting "party political propaganda" for the Conservative Party.

Making his debut as deputy minister of information at the national party's free state congress, Mr Barend Du Plessis lashed out at the SABC for providing the CP with a platform to comment on the resignation of Dr Willem De Klerk, former editor of THE TRANSVALER, from Perskor.

Mr Du Plessis was referring to the comment by Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof and a senior member of the CP, that Dr De Klerk's dismissal would lead ultimately to greater Perskor support for the CP.

"What he has got to do with Dr De Klerk's resignation I don't know.

"Why the CP was given the platform was inexplicable unless it was the SABC's objective to broadcast party political propaganda for the CP," Mr Du Plessis said.

The SABC owed the public an explanation, he said.

Mr Langley said last night that Mr Du Plessis' criticism of the SABC in this respect was petty.

What he should have criticised was the lack of internal control in the SABC which had enabled the false death report on Dr Treurnicht to be broadcast in the first place.

Mr Du Plessis said the SABC needed to "examine itself critically" in the light of recent events.

He said that the false Radio Highveld report about the alleged shooting of the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, broadcast on Tuesday, underlined the need for self-examination.

The chairman of the SABC board, Professor Wynand Mouton, could not be contacted for comment last night.

Meanwhile, it was reliably learnt yesterday that the government suspects that the Treurnicht shooting fiasco and the SABC platform given to Mr Langley were engineered by CP sympathisers inside the SABC to gain publicity for Dr Treurnicht's party.

The nationalist press is waging a high-profile campaign to keep the Treurnicht scandal alive and the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has personally entered the controversy to give assurances that the matter will be taken further.

Earlier yesterday, the free state leader of the National Party, Dr Nak Van Der Merwe, told delegates that the "shooting" of Dr Treurnicht was the most "transparent propaganda" he had yet seen.

Commenting on Mr Du Plessis' criticism of the SABC for quoting his views on Dr De Klerk's dismissal, Mr Langley said last night that the firing had been a main point on news broadcasts on television and radio throughout the day.

He, as a politician, was as entitled to have his views broadcast as any other politician. If cabinet ministers so much as "squeaked" they became news for the SABC, Mr Langley said.

Mr Langley also said immediate steps were being taken to protect Dr Treurnicht following the hoax. There had been no similar incidents in the past.

Meanwhile a police spokesman said yesterday an official investigation would be held into the broadcast on Radio Highveld that Dr Treurnicht had been shot.

The spokesman said possible violations of the post office act would be investigated.

CSO: 4700/1849

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SECURITY GROUP FORMED--In South Africa the Conservative Party has appointed a committee to look into the safety of its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht. South African Press Association reports that the decision was taken after the erroneous report broadcast by Radio Highveld yesterday afternoon in which it was stated that Dr Treurnicht had been shot dead on his farm in the Waterberg District. One of the party's chief spokesman, Mr (Tom Langley), said the committee under the chairmanship of Mr (Chris de Jager), would investigate all possible measures to ensure Dr Treurnicht's maximum security at all times. The police and the post office are investigating the source of the report which was received on Radio Highveld's telex machine in the temporary studio at the Pretoria show. The report was broadcast in good faith. The telex machine is linked to the post office's public telex network. The head of Radio Highveld, Mr (Arno Kotze), says the report did not originate from Radio Highveld or the news service of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. [Text] [MB010914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 82]

TEMPORARY TRAVEL DOCUMENT GRANTED--The South African Government has granted the general-secretary of the country's Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, permission to apply for a temporary travel document so that he can attend the church conference in the United States. Bishop Tutu's passport was withdrawn and a recent application for another was rejected in Pretoria Supreme Court. [Text] [MB021007 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Sep 82]

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WITHDRAWN FROM SERVICE--The South African Air Force will withdraw its only long-range maritime reconnaissance aircraft during the next 2 years. The British-build AVRO (Shackleton) aircraft have been in service for 25 years, and are approaching the end of their useful lives. They have been used for patrolling the strategic cape sea route and to assist ships in distress off Africa's southern coasts. The only aircraft which can serve as replacements are the American Lockheed Orion and the Breguet Atlantic, produced in France. However the arms embargo against South Africa prevents their purchase by the South African Air Force. [Text] [MB021040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1860

THE ROAD TO KOSI BAY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19, 20 Aug 82

[Two-part series by James Dlamini]

[19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8, 9]

[Text]

THE Ngwavuma region has been in the spotlight since the South African government announced plans to cede it to Swaziland.

Following that, Swaziland has suddenly attracted the attention of the world and the debate over Ngwavuma is still hitting the headlines.

Swazis have been wondering what all the controversy was about and also Ngwavuma and its people are like.

Last weekend photographer Leonard Mohale and myself set out to have a look inside Ngwavuma.

We set out early in the morning from Lavumisa. People along the border in Lavumisa speak in whispers about Ngwavuma and they raised eyebrows when we told them we intended to drive right to Kosi Bay. They thought we would get into trouble — there is a general air of tension at the border.

We went through a thorough search by a South African security man with a police dog. He said he was looking for grenades.

While the white officer

was searching the car, a Zulu-speaking policeman addressed us fairly abruptly.

I told him we were not used to policemen talking to us like that.

He laughed and said: "You can't tell me a thing. Swazis always use rough language. Everybody says so."

I thought: "Well the common label for us Swazis is docility, now we've got a new one."

We finally crossed the border at 8.30 a.m. Just across the border there is a little town, possibly residential houses for policemen and South African railway people.

Further on is a huge stock farm on the left side of the road and sugar cane fields on the righthand side.

Deeper inside the border there are vast vegetable gardens. Some people working in the cane fields and the gardens said all the operations including the stock farm belonged to white South African owners.

Some of the people working in these fields come from Lavumisa on the Swaziland side of the border. Everybody speaks a distorted mixture of Zulu

and Swazi — both sides of the border.

Along the roadside there were boys selling vegetables. We stopped to ask and were amazed at how cheap tomatoes were. A box full of fresh tomatoes costs only E1. If our market women got hold of those boxes, they would make at least 500 per cent profits, I thought I nearly bought one until I remembered about the ban on vegetable imports from South Africa.

Contrast

We crossed the Phongolo River into what is historically regarded Zulu territory as the road cuts across that area on the direction of Sodwana.

We turned towards the Kosi Bay road. The road so far was tarred and smooth. We sped across and passed a South African army camp before we crossed the Phongolo again back to Ngwavuma, where there is a striking contrast.

The area on our side of the river is conspicuously neglected and there are virtually no attempts to develop it. Standing right across the river one cannot help noticing the industrial activity across the bridge

matched by a deathly silence on our side of the river.

Across the bridge a contractor was conducting a blasting operation near the river; another was building houses and there were scores of people doing other industrial activities. As it was still in the morning, most people we saw were crossing the bridge towards the other side of the river where all the activity was concentrated.

We also saw a truckload of singing people, obviously recruited workers from our side of the river crossing towards the industrial area. The only cars we saw crossing towards us as we waited seemed to be those of tourists.

They were two worlds apart — facing each other like two small boys taunting each other.

The tarred road ends at the bridge. There is a dirt road on our side. As we drove on, the area became more and more rugged. We saw vast scrubland on both sides of the road.

We drove for more than 20 minutes without seeing any sign of human habitation except for dots of isolated dome-shaped huts here and there. Many appeared to have been abandoned, judging by their dilapidated state and because we didn't see any people around.

There was increased human activity (comparatively that is) as we approached the first small trading store after crossing the bridge.

The homesteads are less scattered here. One could see oxen pulling logs or carrying sacks of mealies. We learned for the first time that we had been driving through the Nyawo area.

Outside the shop were people carrying mealie meal, malt and other essentials for a typical rural family. Judging by the amounts they bought, many of the people obviously had to walk long distances to the shop.

Some women squatted under a tree outside the shop sharing a loaf of bread which they were washing down with sugared water, with their loads of mealie meal next to them. This was an indication that they were preparing for a long walk home.

Typical of rural trading stores, with the exception of the basic necessities such as mealie meal, brown sugar, malt and soap it was poorly stocked. There were scattered tins of sardines and corned beef.

Farming

Past this store, we came across more scattered trading stores in the Nyawo area. They were all the same and sold the same items.

In the Nyawo area, there were hardly any signs of farming activity. But it seems to be a cattle area. We saw huge herds of fat cattle. A man told us there are very few families who don't own cattle in the Nyawo area.

But it seems that there is not much water. The cattle rely on water supplied from windmills.

As we drove on the dirt road, we saw three young men carrying haversacks. They looked rather unusual for an area like that and I suspected that they might be guerrillas.

When we drove past them they whistled and pointed fingers.

The road started to improve after we had driven almost halfway from the Phongolo Bridge towards Kosi Bay. There are road construction works and it

appears the road is to be tarred.

Before we entered the Tembe region, we met three armoured vehicles carrying troops driving in the opposite direction. Further on we saw another armoured truck carrying black soldiers. My impression was that the black soldiers were members of a KwaZulu army.

The Tembe area is fertile with a strikingly thick vegetation for early spring. The vegetation is thick right up to the coast.

It is obviously of immense agricultural potential, but it is undeveloped — but neglected is a more appropriate term. The small vegetable gardens cultivated by families for their own consumption were flourishing. Water is plentiful and there are streams throughout the area.

Human activity is visible everywhere, but there are no industries and trading stores are scattered for long distances from one another. Even here, women are seen carrying loads of shopping and walking for long distances.

Busy

Along the roadside groups of women vendors sell mahewu, fat cakes, fried fish, fruits and other paraphernalia. The groups of women vendors dotted along the highway are such that one would draw the impression that it is a busy route.

At Maguzi there is one large trading store, a large vendor centre and bus station. Along the route to Kosi Bay, Maguzi is the centre of activity. In fact Maguzi is already in the Kosi Bay area.

[Part 2: "Stuck in Kosi Bay"]

[Text]

AFTER a short break at Maguzi, we set off towards our final destination — Kosi Bay.

At Maguzi the main road which is being tarred takes another direction. Those bound for Kosi Bay have to take a small hazardous road branching off from the main road.

We started encountering problems. First we nearly got stuck crossing a small stream. In fact, we had to cross a series of streams before we got to our destination.

The closer you get to the coast, the worse the road gets. The area is just sand. Our car was too small. What one really needs is a Land-Rover. At one stage we had to crawl at walking distance because the sand was so thick the road so narrow and winding.

The closer we got the more of a puzzle it became. First there was a sign pointing between two roads reading: "Kosi Bay." It could have been pointing towards either of the two roads. It had either been carelessly erected — or twisted by naughty herdboys.

We had to stop and look for people to ask for the direction. They were very friendly. We introduced ourselves, but avoided political questions.

We proceeded further and our problems became worse. There were clusters of small road networks to different directions with no signs. We kept on guessing because we didn't see any more people. We struggled through the sand and entered an area of a thick forest.

Inside the forest there was a sign towards the right hand side with the picture

of an elephant indicating the direction of Kosi Bay game reserve.

Looking towards the reserve, the place is a natural tourist attraction — but for the roads.

In contrast to the dry and thinly populated inland, it is sub-tropical with amazing greenery for winter.

We decided to drive slower in case we might be driving in forbidden areas. We did not enter the game park because there was a notice which read: "No entry — KwaZulu Government."

Suddenly we came to what appeared to be a dead end. There was a closed gate and our road led inside the tall wire fencing.

There were no signs and we wondered where Kosi Bay was, unaware that we had arrived. After much consideration we decided to open the gate and take a risk. We realised that there was security sensitivity in the area and we drove slowly so that we could not be mistaken for hostile visitors.

But we had already realised that we might be treated as trespassers. We saw a sign indicating the direction of an office.

A white game ranger came menacingly towards us with his hand on a revolver holster.

"What the hell are you doing here?" he growled. We told him we were visitors from Mbabane and wanted to go to the beach. "You are Swazis?" he asked.

We nodded. "Well get the hell out of here!" he shouted.

We asked him if we had entered forbidden territory and why it was forbidden. "You have to get permits to come here, where are your permits?"

"Where can we get them?" we asked.

"The hell, you ask me! I work for the KwaZulu government. The tribal offices are back at Maguzi and you better go there before you get into trouble."

We asked him to give us a guide to take us to the tribal offices to get our permits? "It will take you days to get it." He flatly refused to allow us to go to the beach and demanded that we leave. We managed to persuade him to at least allow us to take pictures from where we were.

The bush is so thick one has to climb on trees to be able to take pictures of the bay itself. The water was some 300 metres from us.

With the exception of the sounds of birds now and then the area is in almost total tranquility. We really felt bad that we could not go as far as the beach. The thick undergrowth makes it impossible to see what is around the coast or if there are any tourist camping sites.

However, we were told by a group of Tonga employees of the KwaZulu government working at Kosi Bay that these were tourist camps. One of the Tonga rangers, Mr. Tokozani Mdluli, told us that further from where we were, there were camping sites.

"You have to drive a little further to get to where the white tourists are," Mr. Mdluli said.

I asked him: "If I get a permit, can I be allowed to go and camp where the whites are?"

"I don't know," he shrugged. "You can ask that from the 'baas' but I haven't seen it happen before."

When I asked, he said we could not pick up any fruit from the forest because we did not have permits. The Tongas inside the area crowded around us and chatted in a friendly fashion.

Glee

We finally bid them farewell, but when we tried to turn, our car got stuck in the sand. Leonard tried to drive us out, but the wheels got deeper into the sand. The Tongas ran to lend a hand and we tried to push it out.

But the white game ranger, an English-speaking man from Natal, came on the scene and harshly called them away. He spoke to them and then we saw them disappear behind buildings. He watched us from across a fence, apparently with glee.

I approached him and asked if he could pull us out with his truck.

"I won't help you, never. That teaches you what happens when you come here without a permit. Now you must leave right away!", he said.

Then he jumped into a truck and I knew he was going to call the police. Sleeping in a police cell is one thing, but to be arrested in a foreign country, South Africa at that, is another, I thought. Even if they do not arrest us we needed to get out of that place as it was getting late in the afternoon.

We pushed and pushed, but the car didn't move. We started sweating and we were all alone there. The white man had taken the Tongas along with him to ensure that they did not help us.

We took some stones and placed them under the back wheels which, were one the stone stuck in the sand. We decided that this time we had to summon all our strength and push.

Arrested

We managed to push it up to the road, but when Leonard started the car it hit a small rock and skidded only to plunge into sand again.

It began to look as if we would never get out.

We sat down for a while to think what to do next. I started thinking about a place to sleep if it came to that, if we were not arrested that is.

The silence was suddenly broken by the sounds of trucks approaching. We knew it was our friend coming back with the police. I thought we would talk the police into pulling us out.

We tried the same method as before. We were both dripping with sweat. We summoned our strength again and pushed. It took several tries but finally we got the car out.

We were elated, but then we had to prepare brace ourselves for a scenario with the police. We drove on towards the gate. Two trucks blocked our way. The first one belonged to our friend, the white game ranger with his Tonga employees at the back. He was all alone in front. The other truck belonged to the police.

A white officer who appeared to be in charge alighted followed by a KwaZulu official.

We shook hands and told them they had come too late to help us.

We told them we were journalist from Swaziland and had come to have a look at the place. The white policeman told us that he had been told that there were two Swazis taking pictures at the place and that he got worried for our safety.

We asked him what he was talking about.

"Don't you know, the black people here were going to kill you." I wondered whether he was talking about the people who had tried to help us and were

stopped by his white counterpart or some other people. But that wasn't the time to argue. What we needed right then was to talk them into getting their trucks out of the way and letting us go.

He started preaching to us and occasionally seeking approval from his willing KwaZulu official who kept on nodding his head.

Finally he pulled his truck out of the way. The game ranger reluctantly followed suit. I saw the game ranger eyeing the policeman. When we were outside the gate I called the game ranger to ask what kind of animals were in the Kosi Bay game park.

"What animals are you talking about? There are no animals here," he said.

"But that is a game reserve and I saw a picture of an elephant in your KwaZulu sign," I said.

He slammed the door of his truck and drove off.

The Tongas waved at us and I knew then that it was the white officials who wanted them to be angry with us and that they did not understand why.

We drove off. I crossed my fingers each time we struck into some deep sand

and it looked like we might get stuck again. It was a good feeling to be on our way home. However we felt bad about being unable to actually go into the sea and swim.

Shebeen

We met some herdboys and stopped to ask if they had actually been to the bay. They had. We asked them how deep it was. They said in the Eastern side it was a bit shallow, but that as you move along Westwards, it is stomach deep for a reasonably tall man immediately you step in and head deep some 50 metres further into the water.

I remembered that the whole of Ingwavuma was grabbed by British Natal because they did not want to allow Swaziland to let the Boers build a post at Kosi Bay.

On the way we stopped over in a roadside shebeen and joined the Tongas over a drink called "njemane". It is something between banglas and "maroola" beer. It is a juice extracted from wild roots and concocted with sugar.

Anyway we were on the way home.

CSO: 4700/1842

GABHENI ATTACKS CRITICAL PRESS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

HOME Affairs' Minister, Prince Gabheni has made a scathing attack on the local press for its critical coverage of the events at the King's Birthday Garden Party.

Prince Gabheni also criticised the local press for what he called prominent coverage of ritual murder trials.

Though admitting that things did not go as expected, first at the Prince of Wales and later at the garden party, Prince Gabheni told a group of those officers who were involved in preparations for the celebrations that the press coverage given to the fiasco were unwarranted.

"After all, who got killed that day" as a result of the failure of the celebrations, he asked.

He also lashed out at what he called inadequate coverage of the King's Diamond Jubilee celebrations last year, which he said were such a big success.

"How much coverage did the local press give to such a big occasion. How much did they praise us for such a piece of good work well done?" he asked.

He said the local press almost ignored it even after the King had 'spoken' about it at the Royal Byre at Lobamba. "They (the press) went for other news items," he said.

To support his statement, he said he still had the newspapers in his office that carried that report.

"We had to falter at some stage, and in fact I regard our failure as a blessing in disguise," he said.

He believed that failure would revitalise the organisers and act as a continuous reminder that whenever given a piece of national duties to do the aim should always be success at all times.

Be that as it may, he said, he was completely against the attitude adopted by the local press. "I even said to myself, well the press reports facts but, since our newsmen often visit other countries, when have they ever reported about the immoral conduct they indulge in while abroad so that their wives can know about it," he said.

If newsmen cannot report about their own misconduct abroad, then, he declared, the press must be selective of what it reports for public consumption.

There is a local newspaper which he said always give prominence to ritual murder trials and arrests. "Are these trials, the only news in Swaziland worth reporting by this newspaper?" he said. "Let our newsmen go out to the countryside and see development," Prince

Gubbani said.

He said the King and the Prime Minister were opening development project in the country all the time.

Something strange with this newspaper lately, he said was that it even pushed pictures of the King to the back page in order to give way to ritual murder trials in the front page.

The picture of the King and development were the nation's pride and should, therefore, be put on the front page.

"Do the newspapers here like these ritual murders, or do they realise that they are promoting these murder cases by the prominent coverage they give them," he said.

He blamed gatecrashers for the chaos at the Garden Party. Swaziland's other problem, he said was the conflict in different cultures

here which the country was trying to reconcile.

For instance, he said, according to Swazi custom, a Swazi does not need to be invited to a function where the King will be present.

He appealed for patience in trying to accommodate the two cultures. He said there is no class distinction in Swazi society although this exists in Western cultures.

It is according to these cultures that people in western countries are invited to occasions such as the garden party, he said.

He expressed disappointed at the lack of respect demonstrated by some people at the garden party. especially those, he said, even went into the kitchen at the Prime Minister's residence looking for food.

CSO: 4700/1842

MPS WARNED OF CAMPUS UNREST, COMMUNISTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

MPs yesterday warned the University of Swaziland to beware of communist infiltration and subversive lecturers.

They alleged that disgruntled lecturers use students to settle their scores with government by inciting campus discontent.

They said such discontent builds up gradually and eventually explodes in the form of strikes and campus protests.

The MPs also expressed displeasure with "too much autonomy" given to universities the world over.

"Universities have too much freedom. Students become politically-minded and involve themselves in strikes and other undesirable activities," Mr. D.M. Shongwe said. "At universities, there are lecturers who have problems with their governments. Instead of communicating with the governments directly, they subvert students, to punish the governments," Mr. Shongwe said.

Subversion

Mr. Shongwe asked the Minister for Education, Canon Siphetswe Dlamini if he intended to correct this situation and prevent teachers from subverting students.

He asked if there were any clauses in the Establishment of the University of Swaziland Bill, which was being debated to prevent subversion.

"Another sore issue is that laws are made but not enforced, I don't know why," he said. "I will be very happy if our university shows some respect. Swaziland is peaceful and the university should reflect this."

Another MP, Mr. O.Z. Dlamini said the University of Swaziland should be clear about national policy and respect it. "There should be no infiltration of communism or socialism in our university. We have seen it happen in Kenya and we don't want it here," Mr. Dlamini said. "In the first place: why is the autonomy of a university so special? The autonomy should be treated with caution, so that we won't regret anything in future."

Mr. E.P. Mamba asked

the Minister if there would not be too many foreign students in the university. He said such students would not only deprive Swazi students of places in the university, but that they would also bring undesirable influences.

He warned the government that if too many educated people from the university do not get employment opportunities, they would involve themselves in undesirable activities and create a dangerous situation.

Other points raised during the proceedings:

Mr. S.M. Dlamini suggested tax increases to raise money to support the university financially. He suggested a 25 cents increase on graded tax to those who don't pay income tax; a 0.1 per cent increase in company tax for those who pay a 0.2 per cent increase in company tax. He pointed out that when Canon Dlamini asked for E40 million in his capital budget he was only given E20 million and when he asked for E30 million for recurrent expenditure he merely got E15 million. "A university needs a lot of money," he said.

Mr. Dlamini suggested that training and the scholarship selection board should be removed from the Department of Establishments and Training to the Ministry for Education.

"The Department of establishments and training is very sleepy," he said.

He suggested that journalism courses should be introduced in the university.

He said journalists taught Swazi respect will know what information to disseminate to the public and what information should be held from the public.

JUDGE GIVES KENYAN COUP LEADER CASE TO MINISTER

AB022107 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 2 Sep (AFP)--The three-week-old extradition case against two fugitive Kenyan air force men accused of abducting two KAE pilots after the failure of last month's abortive coup attempt came to an abrupt end here today when the presiding magistrate referred the case to Tanzanian Justice Minister Julie Manning.

The decision by Chief Magistrate Goodwill Korosso followed an in-court debate as to whether the charges placed against Air Force Senior Sergeant Pancras Oteyo Okumu and Senior Private Hezekiah Ochuka were political or criminal.

Mr Korosso said that the minister could rule whether the two accused should be extradited to stand trial on charges of kidnapping Kenyan air force pilots Nick Ole Leshan and William Marende--who flew them south to Dar es Salaam after the coup collapsed--or whether they should be allowed to remain in Tanzania as political refugees.

CSO: 4700/1861

LUSAKA'S WATER SHORTAGE 'AGGRAVATED BY SABOTEURS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

LUSAKA's critical water shortage has been aggravated by saboteurs who made a big hole in the pipe at Mapepe near Chilanga, district governor Mr Simon Mwewa disclosed yesterday.

As a result the council is investigating the incident.

Mr Mwewa said the city engineer's office had sent workers to Mapepe to repair the pipe.

"I am upset to see some areas of Lusaka without water at certain times of the day. Some people have found pleasure in helping themselves to free water," an enraged Mr Mwewa told a public meeting in Chawama.

Lusaka required 44 million litres of water a day but only 38 million were being supplied from the Kafue water works.

Mr Mwewa said Lusaka had a shortfall of six million

litres of water a day and the "hijacking" of the water at Mapepe would worsen the situation.

The target was to increase the supply so that there would be enough for gardening and other uses.

"A detailed programme of the city's water supply will be announced as we continue to sink more boreholes. We must make Lusaka a garden city."

The council was already sinking boreholes in many parts. One was at the showgrounds and the other in Lusaka West.

The council would like to see that residents drank water within the city limits.

CSO: 4700/1833

MUZ CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES MUZ QUARTERLY SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE absence of workers' representatives in the board of directors of the reorganised Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) proves the failure of workers' participation in decision making.

National chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Mr Timothy Walamba said at the weekend that although many pronouncements were heard on the subject from corridors of power, people had yet to see when workers' participation would become a reality.

Speaking in Kitwe during the quarterly supreme council meeting of MUZ, he said workers would continue to get lip-service if the decisions affecting the majority continued to be made by a few individuals.

On the recent mealie meal price increases, he told the council that the best and first ingredient to peace was for the authorities to ensure that the cost of living was within easy reach of the lower income group.

The rises did not justify the much talked about peace and stability in the country.

He reminded the meeting that because of the unions' uncompromising stand against social injustices in society, he and other union leaders were detained last year.

"But is it not folly of some people to accuse us that we are poking out noses in matters which do not concern us?" he asked.

All political, social, economic and cultural matters concerned the unions as workers and citizens of the country on the land.

Passive

He pointed out that the union would not remain passive in the face of such provocation.

Mr Walamba cautioned that as the presidential and parliamentary elections drew near some politicians would use dirty tactics to win their vote.

Some would even come with false promises while others would approach them with criticism of innocent public figures.

"My advice to you is please do not entertain them because for the last five years they have been in Parliament we have identified those who are prepared to champion the cause of the labour movement.

"This, we must use our influence to ensure that a worker does not waste his vote but to vote for those who will remain on his side even in stormy weather."

Mr Walamba who pledged to cooperate with other unions said MUZ would give support to the Party and its Government through the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

JOHANNESBURG PAPER SAYS ARCHBISHOP CASE BEING PROBED IN ROME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale]

[Text] **IS Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo being held at the Vatican while officials question him on charges of "wizardry"?**

His case has aroused great interest overseas according to reports reaching Lusaka.

A recent article in the Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, said the former Lusaka archbishop's case was being investigated by the congregation for evangelisation of the people and propagation of the faith.

The newspaper said Archbishop Milingo's case was "unprecedented" in recent church history.

A Vatican official contacted by *The Star* confirmed that the controversial prelate was in Rome — but refused to confirm where he was staying.

"He is here for rest treatment and to clear up certain controversies about his conduct," *The Star* reported the official as having said.

"It is better at this stage to say nothing about the case. But it is not as grave as it would seem," the Vatican source said in an interview with the correspondent of the mass-circulation newspaper.

Another Vatican source quoted the outspoken archbishop as having told his Vatican inquisitors: "They are trying to make me look like a witchdoctor. But I am not."

He is said to have told his questioners that he had begun his faith healing after seeing a vision of Christ one night.

The Star said Archbishop Milingo's recall was a virtual suspension by Pope John Paul II to answer charges of "practising witchcraft, healing the sick by unchristian means and casting out the devil from people claiming to be possessed by evil spirit."

This week when contacted for comment officials in the pro-nuncio's office in Lusaka declined to comment on Archbishop Milingo's case or whether the Catholic church in Zambia was aware of what is happening to him.

The revelation that the archbishop has been accused of wizardry is bound to provoke strong reaction from his supporters in Zambia who have already expressed anger at his plight.

The Star said the prelate had long been a target of powerful interests at the Vatican.

The newspaper in its front-page story published on August 6, noted that over the past 13 years he headed the church in Lusaka he was critical of the "silences" of the Vatican

over Portuguese excesses in Angola and Mozambique.

Archbishop Milingo left for Italy in April after being summoned by the Pope in a letter which was delivered by his representative in Zambia Archbishop George Zur — the pro-nuncio.

The letter quoted in the church newspaper the *National Mirror* read in part:

"I have been instructed to communicate to your grace the decision that has been taken following the apostolic visitation of the archdiocese of Lusaka conducted by His Eminence Maurice Cardinal Otunga.

"The decision of the sacred congregation for the evangelisation of peoples, confirmed by the Holy Father contains the following:

"As it is felt that you are at present unfortunately unable to fruitfully govern the archdiocese your grace is requested to leave Lusaka as soon as possible for Rome... where Your Grace is expected to pursue for a certain period, theological studies and quiet reflection as well as to seek medical advice from the doctors."

The letter added that if at the end of the "observation" period, the doctors

find Archbishop Milingo to be in good health and the "Holy See guarantees that it would make it possible for you to lead the archdiocese in a positive and fruitful manner," he would resume his office.

Archbishop Milingo has for some time been at the centre of controversy in his church emanating from his spiritual healing powers.

In 1978, the Zambia Episcopal Conference banned him from conducting healing sessions.

And before his departure in a book which he wrote, *Demarcations*, he disclosed that he had expected to be removed from office during the past eight years because of his healing powers.

CSO: 4700/1833

EMPLOYERS' GROUP ANNOUNCES PLAN TO LIMIT REDUNDANCIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zambia Federation of Employers has announced a seven-point plan to mitigate or "at least" delay redundancies.

The federation's executive director Mr Fanwell Sumbwe announced the plans in a statement released in Lusaka yesterday.

It says the ZFE antidote to redundancies involves:

- Allowing natural wastage to take its course;
- Allowing workers to take all accrued leave;
- Putting workers on reduced working week/shorter hours;
- Temporary lay-offs;
- Trying to find alternative employment where possible;
- Early retirement as provided in collective agreements and;
- Redundancy should be the last resort and if possible should be staggered.

Mr Sumbwe said he knew

of no new law on termination of employment of any kind apart from a recent Bill on maternity protection.

"Until new procedures are issued, employers are urged to adhere strictly to current laws and regulations and provisions of collective agreements."

Statistics over the past four years indicated a consistent trend in redundancies.

Redundancy figures showed that in 1978, 69,032 workers were retrenched. There were 6,304 in 1979, 5,730 in 1980 and 4,151 last year.

"Despite continued economic depression, redundancies last year dropped because of improved production capacity which was a result of improved inflow of foreign funds including the IMF loan, coupled with considerable inflow of materials, plant and equipment under bilateral commodity aid arrangements."

These inflows helped sustain a fair production capacity, thus creating stability in employment levels.

The economic symposia of Prime Minister Mundia and effective involvement of employers created hope and confidence in the business

community.

The situation was different in the first half of this year and production dropped because of lack of foreign exchange.

According to ZFE calculations based on redundancies so far declared this year's redundancies were likely to be around 6,000 — more or less the same as the years before 1981.

The reason for redundancies was the world-wide economic recession. This year was forecast to be a difficult one for most countries.

Unemployment, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, was expected to exceed 25 million.

"Zambia does not operate in a vacuum. As a member of the world community and international trade markets, she cannot be an exception to the serious economic problems facing other countries including world economic powers," he said.

Mr Sumbwe appealed for restraint among employers especially "as we approach the presidential elections".

TRANSPORT MINISTER SAYS TAZARA'S FUTURE BRIGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIANS have joined the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) to fill posts previously held by Tanzanians. Power, Transport and Communications Minister Mr Rajah Kunda said yesterday.

He said in Lusaka that the turn of events was one of the effects of the decision by Tazara to award a 50 per cent salary increase for its workers early this year.

Other effects were that the rise had stabilised the workers who were leaving the system for greener pastures.

The security measures which Tazara introduced last year had minimised pilfering in the system.

Tazara could now enjoy public confidence, especially that cargo was reaching importers intact and with minimum delays.

Pilfering, corruption had seriously affected the system and at one time it was feared that Tazara would crumble.

He said early this year a system was worked out among the mines, Zambia Railways, the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and Tazara on the movement of Zambian cargo to and from Dar es Salaam port.

"This has worked well in

that Tazara has its share and we expect a reasonable return at the end of the financial year".

Tazara was rehabilitating its existing locomotives which was a continuing programme.

The arrival of nine locomotives from the Federal Republic of Germany was delayed because of administrative problems.

He described the future of Tazara as bright.

On whether the Chinese experts asked for to help revive the lifeline were still there, he said there were still a few working in sensitive areas of Tazara workshops and the training school.

There was no problem on the line between Kapiri Mposhi and Dar es Salaam except for the Mufumba area where torrential rains had caused some damage affecting operations.

He said the Australian government had conducted a feasibility study there which Tazara was examining, while the day-to-day operation was being handled by a Tazara construction team.

Tazara was studying the restoration of the line's passenger traffic so as to regain public confidence.

"We would like to restore passenger trains as soon as possible. The system at present runs one passenger train a week between Kapiri Mposhi and Dar es Salaam.

GOVERNMENT VEHICLES FACE GROUNDING

Luasaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] LACK of spare parts and foreign exchange will force the Government to ground a number of its vehicles, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Ian Sikazwe warned in Lusaka yesterday.

A number of government vehicles cannot be repaired at the moment because there are no spare parts in the country, he said.

Although the ministry tried to stock as many parts as possible for any fleet of cars ordered, these were dependent on the availability of funds and foreign exchange.

It was, however, cheaper to repair vehicles than to order new ones each time they broke down.

Mr Sikazwe noted that two and a half years ago Britain gave Zambia a load of Land-Rover spare parts to enable her repair 200 vehicles.

He said some vehicles needed few spare parts but these were not available in the country, adding that loan facilities like the one by the British would go a long way in brining a number of grounded fleets back on the road.

CSO: 4700/1833

INCREASED ROAD CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Luasaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

CONSTRUCTION costs of the Serenje-Samfya Road have risen to K84 million from the original estimates of K60 million, Minister of Works and Supply, Mr Haswell Mwale, has said.

Mr Mwale said in Livingstone yesterday that the construction which was scheduled to be completed next year will be finished about 1986, two years behind schedule.

He said the delay and the costs had risen from the K60 million estimated in 1979 due to high prices of fuel and materials as the government did not have adequate funds.

Mr Mwale said about 170km of the road from Serenje to Chambeshi River had been paved, of which eight kilo-

metres had been tarred while 100km from the river towards Samfya had been cleared of the bush and only 70 km remained.

The minister, who will visit the site of the project in two weeks' time said the contractors hoped to finish clearing the bush and construct a bridge before the end of this year if the government could raise about K2 million.

He explained that the contractor had estimated that the work this year would cost K8 million but the Ministry of Finance allocated only K5.5 million.

CSO: 4700/1833

MINISTER SAYS UNIP SEEKING LOYAL, RELIABLE LABOR MOVEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Party is searching for a "loyal and reliable" labour movement to which it can lend its weight in times of crisis, Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Basil Kabwe said in Lusaka yesterday.**

And he warned that workers must brace themselves for more redundancies as the economy of the country continues to worsen.

Mr Kabwe was speaking at the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) where he opened a works council seminar organised by the Jaycees.

During the struggle for Independence, it was the labour movement which needed a political party to which it could lend its weight because on its own it could not carry out political functions without being banned.

"Today, however, it is the Party's turn to search for a loyal and reliable labour movement to which it can lend its weight at this difficult stage of laying down a foundation for a new economic and social order."

There were many countries where rulers and owners of capital had combined forces to suppress the interests and activities of workers' organisations.

In such countries, union activities were restricted or even banned on the grounds that they caused stagnation

in trade, destroyed property rights, ruined their masters and ran counter to the ideologies of the rulers.

"In our country, however, the opposite is the case. It has taken our beloved President to work out the workers' charter and their programme of action."

Mr Kabwe warned that more workers would soon lose their jobs if copper prices did not improve to earn the country foreign exchange to bring in raw materials for industries.

"We should therefore brace ourselves for more hardships ahead because some industries will obviously not operate at full capacity."

The minister suggested that for workers to secure a future for themselves, they should form cooperative organisations from which they could earn a living.

"The crisis we are now faced with should be seen as a challenge to every citizen and to workers in particular. We as citizens must not accept to be overcome by unemployment problems with our arms folded behind our backs. We must resolutely band together to find a solution to this trying problem."

The most immediate solu-

tion was to establish industrial common ownership ventures or cooperatives which would free workers from inhuman unemployment conditions and lay down foundations for a new social economic order.

Most workers losing employment were skilled or qualified accountants, craftsmen, technicians, technologists and others. There was sufficient scope to hire any other high-level skills to help establish such schemes.

"The idea of industrial and agricultural common ownership must grow from those who feel the pinch themselves because it would not succeed if imposed from Government."

The Party and its Government could offer advice and help in securing funds.

"My ministry is prepared to give such advice to any group of workers who may be thinking of establishing economic ventures of their own."

Mr Kabwe is an experienced labour leader. He was general secretary for the Zambia National Union of Teachers from 1965 to 1966.

Between 1971 and 1973 he was general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and he held his first Cabinet post in 1973.

GOMA ON U.S. VIETNAM DEFEAT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

VIETNAM's defeat of American imperialism has proved that no matter how small a country can be, its spirit of independence can never be suppressed by a major power, Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma said yesterday.

Prof Goma said the defeat of US imperialism had given "enormous encouragement" to people still struggling to free themselves.

He was speaking when the visiting Vietnam Deputy Foreign Minister Vo-Dong Giang called on him at the ministry yesterday.

It was the spirit of wanting to be free that gave Vietnam, a Third World nation, courage to defeat a very powerful modern state "like the United States".

Prof Goma was referring to the Vietnam war which led to the defeat of more than 500,000 American troops culminating in the re-unification of North and South Vietnam.

"Your achievement has given enormous encouragement to others fighting against imperialism and apartheid in Southern Africa," he said.

Powerful nations could damage a lot of material but could not "kill" the independence spirit.

The name Vietnam to other developing countries represented "what a people can do to defeat a very powerful adversary."

MAAMBA MINE RUN AT LOSS FOR DECADE; MAAMBA DROUGHT 'DEVASTATING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

MAAMBA coal mine has been operating at a loss since its establishment more than ten years ago and has an accumulated loss of more than K18 million.

And Party Secretary-General Mulemba has said the Party and its Government will review the whole mine programme to help the company with foreign exchange to bring in needed equipment.

Mr Mulemba was speaking after touring the open pit mine yesterday.

Maamba Collieries managing director Mr Ngenda Imutswana told Mr Mulemba that the mine had always operated at a loss and all efforts to obtain the foreign exchange to buy equipment and spares for old machines had been fruitless.

He said the dwindling coal market made the situation worse with 56,000 tonnes still waiting to be dispatched to various customers.

The company was now trying to develop outside markets and had already tapped the Zairean market where it would export 2,000 tonnes of coal every year to earn foreign exchange.

Mr Mulemba said the colliery was an asset to the country and it must be helped to recover the huge investment it had put into the venture.

He praised the management for its comprehensive Zambianisation programmes which has brought many young Zambians to key positions in the engineering and technical fields.

The expatriate population has been reduced to only 18 people.

Comforts

Once a nation had invested in its own manpower development it was heading in the right direction and he was proud to see so many young people in positions of responsibilities.

That young Zambians shunned the comforts of city life to work in a place like Maamba with its obvious discomforts showed they were very dedicated and patriotic citizens.

He praised the management for its safety consciousness. If other industries could emulate Maamba mine Zambia would be on its way to prosperity.

Gwembe governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya told the Party chief the entire district was threatened with starvation and unless the Party and its Government took steps now there would be a crisis.

Mr Nchimunya said at a meeting of Party officials at Maamba that because of the devastating drought there was "complete starvation in the entire valley".

The district council had set aside K12,000 to buy emergency food supplies but this money was inadequate because of the vastness of the district.

The district needed an emergency loan of K45,000 to meet the requirements.

Mr Nchimunya informed Mr Mulemba that the district had managed to produce about four million kilograms of cotton despite the drought.

SOME COMMERCIAL FARMERS ACCUSED OF HOARDING MAIZE FOR LIVESTOCK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME commercial farmers have been accused of hoarding large stocks of maize for their livestock instead of selling it to marketing unions, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila said in a Press statement that his ministry was receiving "disturbing reports" about hoarding.

"Some commercial farmers are keeping large quantities of maize suitable for human consumption for their livestock instead of selling it to the marketing unions."

The ministry wanted all the maize produced in the country suitable for human consumption to be sold to marketing unions. This was to enable the nation to save foreign exchange.

Mr Mwila appealed to farmers to sell their maize to the marketing organisations in their respective areas.

Resolved

Failure to do so would be regarded as an attempt to frustrate the Party and Government's efforts to grow enough maize for the nation.

There was no reason why farmers should not deliver crops to marketing unions since financial problems which some of the unions had were resolved.

"In areas where more maize than was expected had been produced relevant cooperative unions were being directed to provide more empty grain bags to the commercial farmers."

WEST AFRICANS RELEASED FROM PRISON 'FLOOD' EMERALDS AREA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

HUNDREDS of Senegalese and Malians who were rounded up by police two months ago in the emeralds area have flooded the place again after being released from Kamfinsa prison.

And a frustrated Chief Nkana said yesterday that he was disappointed with the authorities for freeing the West Africans.

"We are very surprised to see these people back here because we don't know how they have come back. Even those who had managed to escape the police clean-up operation have joined their released friends."

The chief said there was little he could do to control the aliens apart from appealing to his people not to welcome them.

"At one time, our Party youths had wanted to have a confrontation with these people, but I stepped in because we could not condone violence."

The chief said he was at his

wits' end as to what to do about the West Africans whom he said had made the lives of his people miserable by destroying morality especially among young women.

The West Africans were freely dealing in emeralds especially at Kishombe, Malakata and other villages that had sprung up to cater for the illegal trade.

A councillor Mr Botolo Chimba said the foreigners were digging cassava from gardens belonging to the villagers because of shortage of food.

"It does not make sense at all to pick up these people, lock them up at Kamfinsa, then release them again."

Early this week it was reported that about 1,571 West Africans who had been remanded at Kamfinsa were being screened.

No details were given and no police comment could be obtained from Kitwe as Mr Alfred Mulopa, the district police chief was away.

CSO: 4700/1333

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

UNZA STAFF PAY INCREASE--The University of Zambia staff have been paid the 21 per cent salary increments awarded by the Government. The rises were paid out last Friday but most employees did not seem particularly happy about the pay. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1833

CHURCH ROLE IN NEW SOCIALIST STATE DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 82 pp 8, 9

[Article by Sheila White]

[Text] **INCREASING** ancestor worship, dwindling finances and an exodus of clergy is preventing the Anglican Church in Zimbabwe from implementing a meaningful programme of social responsibility.

In a wide-ranging interview, the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Reverend Peter Hatendi, said the Church had in principle always taken its social responsibilities seriously but felt helpless at the present time since it had no financial means to this end.

"We are unable to pay our clergy at grassroots level. Without means we cannot commit ourselves to a meaningful programme of social responsibility, reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement.

"This is not due to apathy or indifference but simply to a lack of financial resources and manpower. In Matabeleland some of our missions are being forced to close," Bishop Hatendi said.

Full-time, salaried black clergy were resigning because of the poor stipends they received.

"We are losing clergy at a time when we desperately need them because they are seeking more remunerative jobs in other fields," he added.

DEFINING

Defining the role of the Anglican Church in the new Zimbabwean society as "main-bodied, underlining the social Gospel", Bishop Hatendi pointed out that although the change called for by the Government stressed socialism, in fact the Church had pioneered social responsibility throughout its history in this country.

"This has been proved through the establishment of schools, hospitals and missions, particularly in the rural areas. I see the new role of the Church as being merely an extension of the old one — an acceleration of what we have been doing in the past.

"We are not being asked to preach socialism, as the Government interprets it, from the pulpit. I am bitterly opposed to scientific socialism based on the fact that man has come of age and reached his full measure. This leaves the Lord out, which is atheistic," the bishop said.

With the end of the war the Government was asking the Church to help by building more hospitals, more schools and to provide more facilities to cope with the population explosion.

Castigating what he termed the "rice Christians" who took all they could get from the Church but gave nothing

back, Bishop Hatendi said these constituted the majority of black Christians.

"I am speaking about those within my own denomination. The majority of our black Christians use the Church as a social or cultural club from which they derive such benefits as education, bursaries and health care," he said.

Ancestor worship, which in past years had been conducted covertly, was now openly on the increase throughout Zimbabwe to the detriment of Christianity, the bishop said.

"Here again we have increasing numbers of rice Christians who by day worship in front of an altar since it proves beneficial to them, but at night revert to the beating of drums with the ministrations of the n'angas.

"These people have one foot in one camp and the other in a second. Neither can traditional worship and Christianity ever be reconciled," he added.

EVILS

Asked whether he considered the Church's influence to be waning in the face of the rising crime rate, prostitution and other social evils, Bishop Hatendi said that non-committed Christians were easy prey.

"Too many people have never taken the law of God into their lives. In the face of growing ancestor worship it is only to be expected that crime will increase in an atheistic society.

"I blame the resurgence of ancestor worship on the failure of the Church to convert our people — we are just not projecting the Lord as the Christ they want," he said.

Bishop Hatendi blamed the liberation struggle for the revival of ancestor worship since during that period many rural churches had been forced to close their doors.

"During the war the rural area missionaries were withdrawn. When I arrived back in this country during 1979 there was not one white priest in a mission centre. Neither did they ever return. Now the few remaining black clergy are withdrawing because the 1975 based stipend cannot sustain them in the post-war situation," he said.

Describing this as having been the "Church's dry season", he said that after the end of the war, a faithful few Christians who had sustained their faith surfaced as the vanguard of a new movement back to God.

"Congregations generally are much smaller than they were before the war when people were confirmed in their thousands. But they are better Christians, who are prepared to put something into as well as take out of the Church," Bishop Hatendi said.

Turning to the financial drought in which the Church is struggling to survive, the bishop said that missionary work had been seriously affected.

"Until now we have been more than 90 percent financed by white Christians whose number, through emigration or other causes, is seriously declining.

"At present few of my missions are staffed by full-time salaried clergy. Neither have we had time to hand over the responsibility to trained lay people.

"The hospitals and school missions are struggling to keep going but spiritual affairs are at rock bottom," he said.

On the controversial subject of tithing, Bishop Hatendi said that the whole question of the traditional 10 percent of income being donated to the Church was now under review.

SACRIFICIAL

"Black Christians have not yet caught up with the spirit of sacrificial giving. The problem has its roots in the very early days of evangelism when people were converted to God, but giving was never emphasised," he said.

The Church was now forecasting its needs on a budgetary basis and then persuading people to answer that need and to meet their obligations.

"Pledging or planned giving is necessary to keep churches going, but does not buy a place in heaven."

In an effort to improve matters, a stewardship and evangelistic team had

been set up whose members went into the rural areas by invitation with a view to encouraging people to commit themselves to Christianity while at the same time expressing their gratitude by giving.

"Unfortunately our new congregations have to be taught. These people are ignorant of their relations with Christ, the needs of the Church and the needs of their nation," he said.

Full-time ecumenical chaplains were needed at the University of Zimbabwe and in the country's major hospitals, Bishop Hatendi stressed.

NO MONEY

"But there is no money. Sadly our reconstruction programme is at a standstill for the same reason — at a time when the Government is asking us for more social help," he said.

"We are heavily dependent on the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in Britain, as an agency for collecting funds to meet our needs, but these days not much is coming through," the bishop said.

The real answer lay in more committed Christians throughout Zimbabwe.

"We are crying out for more but we certainly do not need any more of the rice Christians; no thank you. Numbers are not important any more but the quality of the new Christians is vitally important if the Church is ever again to flourish," Bishop Hatendi said.

'Traditional Worship Can Be Purified'

POSITIVE and beneficial aspects of traditional worship could be incorporated into the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church of Zimbabwe.

In an interview, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Harare, the Most Reverend Patrick Chakaipa, said the Church had been conducting research into the question

of compatibility between Christianity and ancestor worship for the past 18 years.

"The work we have done has convinced us that there are positive and good things within traditional worship, while on the other hand there are certain areas which do not agree with our teaching.

CONTRADICTIONS

"Because of these contradictions we are now trying to purify certain areas in order to incorporate them into our religion," the Archbishop said.

Totally incompatible with Church teaching was the role of the n'angas or spirit mediums with their consequent predictions, he said.

"One of the positive aspects which needs clarification and purifying is the ideal of respect for the dead which forms an important part of traditional worship.

"Do the traditionalists in fact merely respect or do they worship their dead?" he asked.

Archbishop Chakaipa said people talked of only one God.

"They do not believe that their ancestors created the world but that Mwari or God created it. Therefore I believe that rather than actually worshipping their ancestors they respect them, which is a totally different concept," he said.

Another positive aspect which needed purification was the belief that ancestors formed a bond of unity which held together the extended family system.

"The founder of the clan may be bodily dead but spiritually very much alive and so exerting considerable influence on the family.

"So far our investigations have shown that in fact there is little true ancestor worship but a great deal of respect, which is healthy," Archbishop Chakaipa said.

Turning to the role of the Roman Catholic Church in the new Zimbabwean society, he said that 10 percent of the

population belonged to his denomination.

Stressing that socialism had many connotations, the Archbishop said that no contradiction existed between the point of view of the Church and the social doctrine of the Government.

"The Church has defined socialism as identifying with Christ in helping the poor and removing social injustices, which is the policy of the Government.

"We do not in any way identify ourselves with Marxism, Communism or any other political doctrine. Neither is the Church merely a carbon copy of Government policy," he emphasised.

PROBLEMS

One of the biggest problems facing the Roman Catholic Church throughout Zimbabwe was an acute shortage of clergy, he said.

"Many of our clerics are aged and due for retirement. Young men are just not coming forward and this is particularly affecting our mission work which is at present in very bad shape," the Archbishop said.

Competent young clergy were essential to implement work in the rural areas but these are "just not out there," he said.

Although not struggling financially, the Church's reconstruction programme was being hampered by a shortage of funds.

"There is never enough money for this work although we receive a great deal of help from Western countries, particularly West Germany," he said.

During the liberation struggle, many Christians had been lost to the Church. People in the rural areas had suffered

terribly, which had affected their relationship with the Church. Many had lost contact with Christianity.

"But now they are returning to the fold and our congregations, with resultant collections are improving," he said.

Terming the increasing crime rate, prostitution and other social evils "the inevitable aftermath of war," the Archbishop said Christianity could cope, but was finding it difficult.

"The black Zimbabwean Catholics now know that this is their own country and their own Church. They are no longer submissive as they were before independence, which is a good thing. Accordingly the Church must change its approach.

DIALOGUE

"We have always been one with the people but now we must adopt the role of a leader having much more dialogue with the congregations."

Describing the Church as being "generally in a healthy state," Archbishop Chakaipa said that it would continue to work hand-in-hand with the Government of Zimbabwe along the path of socialism.

"We shall continue to complement each other as long as the brand of socialism practised conforms with the teachings of the Bible," he said.

Referring to the use of Comrade as an appellation, the Archbishop smiled as he admitted to being a traditional, conservative Zimbabwean.

"Since Comrade is a foreign importation I should much prefer to see the traditional title of respect Va used, or Hama for family relatives," he said.

Chakaipa--Build on an Original Cultural Foundation

"I FEEL that if we are to be a true nation our development should have a solid, original cultural foundation on

which to build."

With these words, one of Zimbabwe's pioneering giants of Shona literature, Harare's Roman Catholic Archbishop Patrick Chakaipa has thrown a

challenge to writers for a vigorous cultural renaissance.

In an interview in Harare, the archbishop said he thought "the need for writing is more urgent" in a new Zimbabwe, to provide the required base for national development.

"I think that, over the years, we've lost quite a lot (of cultural values) because of our having been in contact with other cultures," he said.

"More especially, the colonialist powers emphasised a lot of their own cultural values at the expense of our African values."

As a result of feelings bred into Africans that their own culture was inferior, some people even changed their names to sound more cultured, the archbishop said.

More books should now be written, he said, about the "genuine values" of Zimbabwe's culture. These should be written in the vernacular and in either poetry form or in fiction.

In answer to a question, he agreed there was also a need to document as much as possible of existing oral history before those knowledgeable in the ways of old died with their fund of knowledge.

For the latter effort to succeed, people would be required whose commitment to the national

identity superceded monetary benefits.

And a way should be found by those in authority to provide transport and other necessary facilities.

Archbishop Chakaipa, who has five outstanding Shona books to his credit — Karikoga Gumiremiseve, Pfumo Reropa, Gara-ndichauya, Dzasukwa-Mwanaasinahembe and Rudo Ibofu — says language plays a crucial role in literature, which portrays one's culture.

He said he "personally believed" that to write about one's culture effectively, it was easier to use one's mother tongue.

"To write in another language, you're translating," he said. Something tended to be lost in the process of translating. For those whose mother tongue was not English, for example, there was a risk of "anglicising their culture" by using that language to mirror their own culture.

"We should boost the use of vernacular in school literature," he said. "Our children should be proud to be a muShona or a Ndebele."

But the archbishop, who started writing in the 1950s while at Chishawasha Seminary, said pressure of work prevented him from writing some more these days. "The desire is there but..." — Steve Mpofu.

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7/15/82
